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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### East Berlin Revolt

IT is doubtful whether anything could have more rudely shaken the satellite Communist Government of East Germany out of a complacent faith in its own indestructibility than the spontaneous demonstrations and open rioting which have occurred in East Berlin during the past two days. The display of mass hostility by a people believed to be completely subjugated by its government has also taken the Western world by surprise. It discounts to some extent the suggestion that iron-hand dictatorships are invulnerable. The reasons for the revolt are still not clear, but undoubtedly they have their roots in growing discontent by the workers over their economic position. The East German Prime Minister, Herr Grotewohl has admitted "grave errors" by his Government which have resulted in a serious shortage of consumer goods and daily necessities. This, and the harsh demand that the people put in an additional 10 per cent of working hours without any increase in pay, placed too severe a strain on the obedience of East Berliners.

BUT the demonstrations can also be regarded as manifestations of a deep-rooted hatred for the Communist system of government. Communism is not the choice of the East Germans. They have been forced to become docile satellites of Soviet Russia. They have been denied free elections and have had to accept a dictatorship because hitherto they have been in no position to resist. What the people of East Berlin have shown during the past two days is that although they have long been suppressed they have not lost entirely the will or the desire for freedom. It remains to be seen whether their self-imposed Government will heed the lesson, for it is perfectly obvious that the mass of East Germans will not be satisfied merely with improved living and working conditions. They desire to share a democratic way of life with their own people in West Germany, and it would appear they are now willing to fight for that right. This may well be the most significant development from the East Berlin demonstrations.

### Borneo Looking Up

BRITISH North Borneo's acute labour shortage appears to have been partially remedied, and the Governor (Sir Ralph Hone) told the Legislative Council that estates may now be able to replant. The Colony subsists on a narrow financial margin, and it has been adversely affected by the drop in price of rubber. But the Governor prefers to regard this as a return to normal, and says Borneo can still make a reasonable profit from its rubber, for costs are a little below what they are in the Federation of Malaya. Happily, Borneo is being remembered in a wider field. The Straits Times mentions that the U.S. Mutual Security Agency is meeting half the cost of the new wharves at Labuan, Sandakan, and Jesselton, while there has been a substantial British grant for drainage and irrigation schemes. Export aid is being provided by the Colonial Development Fund and U.N. welfare agencies on education projects, child welfare, housing and maternity work, soil research, statistical systems, and local economic problems in general. The towns have even begun to think of modern water supplies and sewerage systems.

# RUSSIAN TROOPS TAKE OVER

## EAST BERLIN

### Riots End In Seven Dead, 60 Wounded DEMONSTRATIONS ALL OVER E. GERMANY

Berlin, June 17.

Soviet tanks barred the Western gates to the Soviet zone tonight, where a few hours before they had fired into a milling West Berlin crowd.

Martial law and curfew had stilled the turbulent streets of the East sector after two days of bloody rioting against Communist rule.

Soviet soldiers bivouacked at main street crossings and lit camp fires.

Conservative estimates put today's casualties at seven Berliners killed and 60 wounded. Two men died when Soviet tanks ran over their heads, a 21-year-old youth was shot in the head outside the East German Government buildings in Leipziger Strasse, and a West Berliner was shot in the head near the Potsdamer Platz, great central square of the capital.

The thousands of demonstrators who had marched through the streets of East Berlin since early morning vanished from the streets as the 9 p.m.-5 a.m. curfew imposed by the Soviet authorities came into force.

In proclaiming martial law at 1230 GMT today, the Soviet Army forbade all demonstrations, meetings and assemblies of more than three people in the streets and in public places and imposed the curfew. It was the first time since the war ended that martial law was imposed anywhere in Germany.

From then on, the Soviet authorities and East Berlin police began slowly to gain control over the tens of thousands of rioters. Soviet tanks began to move, into the street, and steel-helmeted lorry-borne troops and other armed Soviet troops began to patrol the trouble centres around the East German Government buildings and near the Brandenburg Gate, where the British and Soviet sectors meet.

East Berlin police fired warning shots over West Berliners loitering in the sector border on Potsdamer Platz at 9 p.m. just as the curfew became effective.

Potsdamer Platz was brightly lit by flames from the East Berlin state-run cafe Vaterland, apparently set on fire by the demonstrators.

STRIKES BREAK OUT  
West Berlin firemen fighting the blaze believed that two people were trapped in the building.

Opposite the Vaterland was the already burning Columbus House, evacuated by the East German police. West Berliners said the East sector fire brigades refused to fight the fires.

Northwest German Radio reported tonight that strikes had broken out in the East German towns of Magdeburg, Halle, Erfurt and Leipzig.

Refugees said railwaymen and steel and electrical workers in Berlin industrial suburbs also downed tools and demonstrated today.

Political observers in Bonn predicted tonight that the riots may lead to the end of the East German Government as at present constituted.

Soviet tanks fired machinegun bursts across the border into West Berlin killing between 10 and 20 men, women and children, according to British military police.

Thousands of West Berliners were watching rioting and demonstrations just across the border in the Potsdamer Platz when the tanks fired.

SHOOT INTO CROWD  
Russian soldiers who had arrived in lorries stood by while the tanks fired several bursts.

The British military police said: "They shot straight into the crowd. But perhaps it was a mistake. Perhaps they only meant to shoot over the heads of the crowd, to warn them to disperse."

After the shooting West Berliners again swarmed back to the square in spite of warnings from police and border customs.

loads of steel-helmeted Soviet machine gunners. The anti-tank guns were also deployed in the Unter Den Linden facing the British sector through the Brandenburg Gate. Battalions of East Germany's barracks police force, which is trained and equipped like an army, guarded entrances to East Berlin and barred everyone without an East Berlin identity card from entering.

AGITATIONS SPREAD  
Refugees reaching West Berlin today brought reports of strikes, protest marches and demonstrations from all over East Germany.

Several thousand workers in the big Brandenburg Steel Works struck this morning and demonstrated outside the Town Hall, one report said. The police took no action.

Other workers at Brandenburg, including the whole staff of the railway station, joined in the demonstration.

Workers downed tools at several state-owned factories including the AEG (General Electric Company) manufacturing electrical apparatus, the cableworks at Schoeneweide, and other big factories on Berlin's outskirts.

Reports said that large crowds collected outside prisons at several places in East Germany including Waldheim, Torgau, Halle, and Bautzen. They shouted demands that political prisoners should be freed.

The staff of the East Berlin State Printing works were reported to have sent the West Berlin Trade Union Federation a message saying "We are joyfully aroused. You can rely on us."—Reuter.

RADIO REPORT  
London, June 17.  
East Berlin Radio said tonight "Order has been restored in the streets and on the squares" of the city's East sector, where rioting crowds have been "more and more dispersed" by Soviet troops since the declaration of martial law today.

The station's chief commentator said that on a tour of the sector he saw several overturned, burned out or burning cars and lorries being removed from the streets.

Big crowds gathered on the western side of the Potsdamer Platz, where "fascist West Berlin organisations" had sent their members to try to provoke Soviet troops and police, but without success, the commentator said.

He said youths from "fascist organisations" cycling in groups in the eastern sector were dispersed by troops and police when they tried to collect new recruits.

These injured in the riots were people "struck down by rowdies."—Reuter.

FOUR FOR KREMLIN  
London, June 17.  
Anti-Communist rioting in Soviet-occupied Berlin may force Russia to think again before giving East Germany the "new deal" promised last week, diplomatic sources said here tonight.

The serious state of simmering unrest which has been revealed, must also have an important influence on Moscow's decisions in the wider problem of unifying East and West Germany, it is thought here.

The vital fact which emerges from the events in Berlin is that Russia can no longer be certain that the East German Communist Party can keep this territory subservient to Kremlin's will—still less that it could dominate an all-German government.

Coming so shortly after serious rioting in Czechoslovakia the Berlin disturbances must also raise the possibility that they will have repercussions throughout the Soviet zone.

Armed assistance to the demonstrators by Russian troops could only have been dictated by extreme considerations which outweigh the acute embarrassment that the Russians will almost certainly experience.

Moscow's hand at any four-power conference on Germany will only have been weakened by today's evidence that the Eastern zone is not the contented state it has been held to be in contrast with the allegedly turbulent Western Federal Republic.—Reuter.

## War To End Next Thursday?

Panmunjon, June 18.  
Communist Peking said today staff officers had drawn a ceasefire line which would be virtually the last step to an armistice in the three-year-old Korean war.

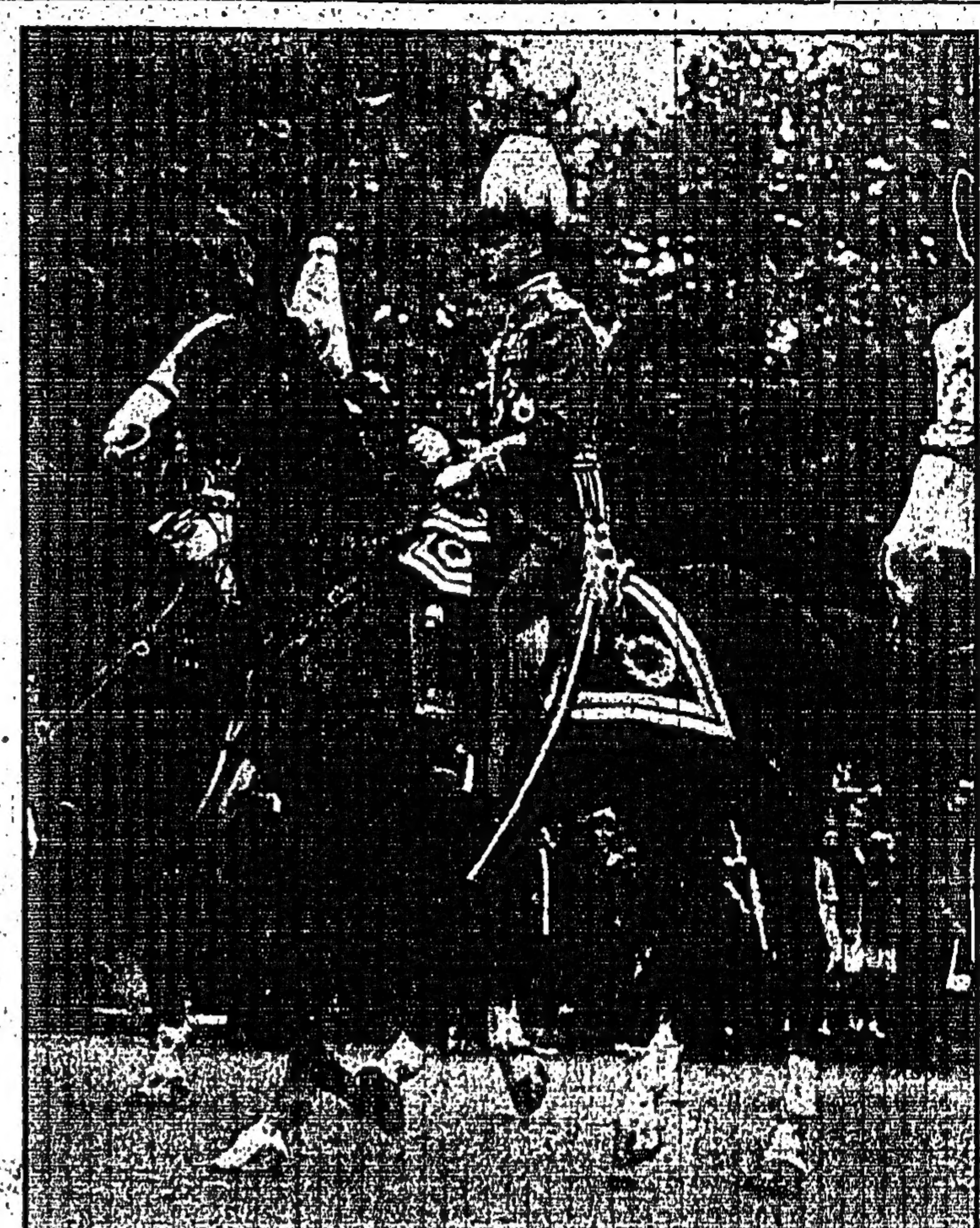
An Allied spokesman adhering to secrecy of the true negotiations would not confirm the Radio report. However, there were signs that the Korean fighting would end by next Thursday, third anniversary of the war.

In Washington, reliable sources said the United Nations and Communist truce talks plan to sign an armistice "this week."

These sources said the main problem standing in the way of a truce was South Korea's threat to ignore it and continue the fight alone. Hopes were high, however, that this obstacle will soon be surmounted.

Meanwhile, newly appointed members of the United Nations military Armistice Commission were scheduled to leave Tokyo for Korea today to enforce the terms of a truce.

Another indication that the Peking report may be correct was the fact United Nations and Communist staff officers, charged with fixing the ceasefire line, recessed their conference here indefinitely last night. An earlier broadcast said liaison officers on Tuesday night were seen inspecting jointly what could be a site for the actual signing ceremony next to the conference house.—United Press.



HRH the Duke of Edinburgh, wearing the uniform of a Field Marshal, and mounted, takes part in the Trooping the Colour ceremony at Horse Guards Parade. When this picture was taken he was following Her Majesty the Queen as she rode down the Mall to the parade. — AP photo.

## Rosenbergs' Fate In The Balance

Washington, June 17.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson tonight convened a special term of the Supreme Court for 5 p.m. GMT tomorrow, to review the stay of execution granted by Justice William O. Douglas earlier today to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, convicted atom spies.

The Chief Justice acted about two hours after the Attorney-General, Mr. Herbert Brownell, filed an application with him for a special term of the court to review the stay granted by Mr. Douglas.

It was not known immediately how many of the nine justices would attend but six of them—a quorum provided by law—were either in the city or near enough to get here in time.

The Chief Justice presumably, as is the custom in such cases, contacted as many of the justices as possible before making his brief announcement that the court was being convened.

The timing of the special session for one o'clock tomorrow afternoon (1700 GMT) means the court will meet only ten hours before the Rosenbergs are due to go to the electric chair in Sing Sing prison.

The stay of execution was granted earlier today by Mr. Justice Douglas, one of the nine Supreme Court judges acting on his own.

There was an immediate move in the House of Representatives by Mr. William McDonald, Wheeler, a Democrat from Georgia, to have him impeached for "high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

Tomorrow's special Supreme Court session was called after the Government had challenged Mr. Justice Douglas and asked for a review of his decision.

Earlier this week the Supreme Court refused to grant a stay of execution by five votes to four. Mr. Douglas was one of the four.

If the Supreme Court reverses Mr. Justice Douglas's decision, the Rosenbergs will presumably die at 11 o'clock tomorrow night (8 a.m. GMT, June 19) as originally scheduled.

Fifty-year-old Mr. Justice Douglas, the "youngster" of the Supreme Court, based his stay

## Condition Excellent

Boston, June 17.  
Mr. Anthony Eden was reported in "excellent" condition today at New England Baptist hospital where he underwent an operation last week.

The British Foreign Secretary "sat in a chair for a short period," a hospital bulletin said, and "his diet has been increased and enjoyed."

The bulletin, signed by his surgeons, Dr. Richard B. Cattell and Dr. Frank H. Lehey, added that "in view of the stage of his recovery, a single daily bulletin will be issued each afternoon" at 2000 GMT.—Reuter.

## N. Korean POWs Break Out Of Prison

Seoul, June 18.

Thousands of anti-Communist North Korean war prisoners stormed out of four United Nations prison camps today in a mass breakout to avoid continued imprisonment after an armistice is signed.

The prisoners, many of them interned for nearly three years, crashed through barbed wire fences in what the prisoner-of-war Command described as a "co-ordinated mass breakout."

The POW Command announcement said the breakout was "partially successful" at camps number six, seven and nine, and that a small number got away from camp number five. All the camps are in the Pusan or Masan areas.

The breakout was almost bloodless. Guards, most of them South Korean soldiers, sympathetic with the anti-Communist North Koreans, apparently did not fire their weapons at the masses of stampeding prisoners.

"Non-toxic irritants (tear gas) were used repeatedly in an attempt to halt the breakout," the POW Command said. There were no casualties among the guard troops and the POW Command announcement said order was restored in all camps after the breakout.—United Press.

## STOP PRESS

### Thousands Of POWs Freed

Tokyo, June 18.

South Korea defied the United Nations Command and released thousands of anti-Communist North Korean prisoners today in its attempt to block an armistice.

The ROK Army Provost Marshal, Lt-Gen. Won Yong Duk, took full responsibility for directing the prisoners' release. Gen. Won is a close, confident and trusted aide to President Rhee.

He went to the Presidential Mansion to see Rhee at 9 a.m. after announcing over Seoul radio that he had issued the orders to Korean military police guards who stood by while "patriotic" North Korean POWs broke out of four camps on the southern tip of the mainland.

The United Nations Command in Tokyo was stunned by the action which threatened to delay, if not postpone, indefinitely completion of the armistice agreement. Under the prisoner repatriation plan adopted at Panmunjon over South Korean protests, the United Nations guarantees to hand over for custody to a neutral commission all Red prisoners who have turned against Communism.—United Press.

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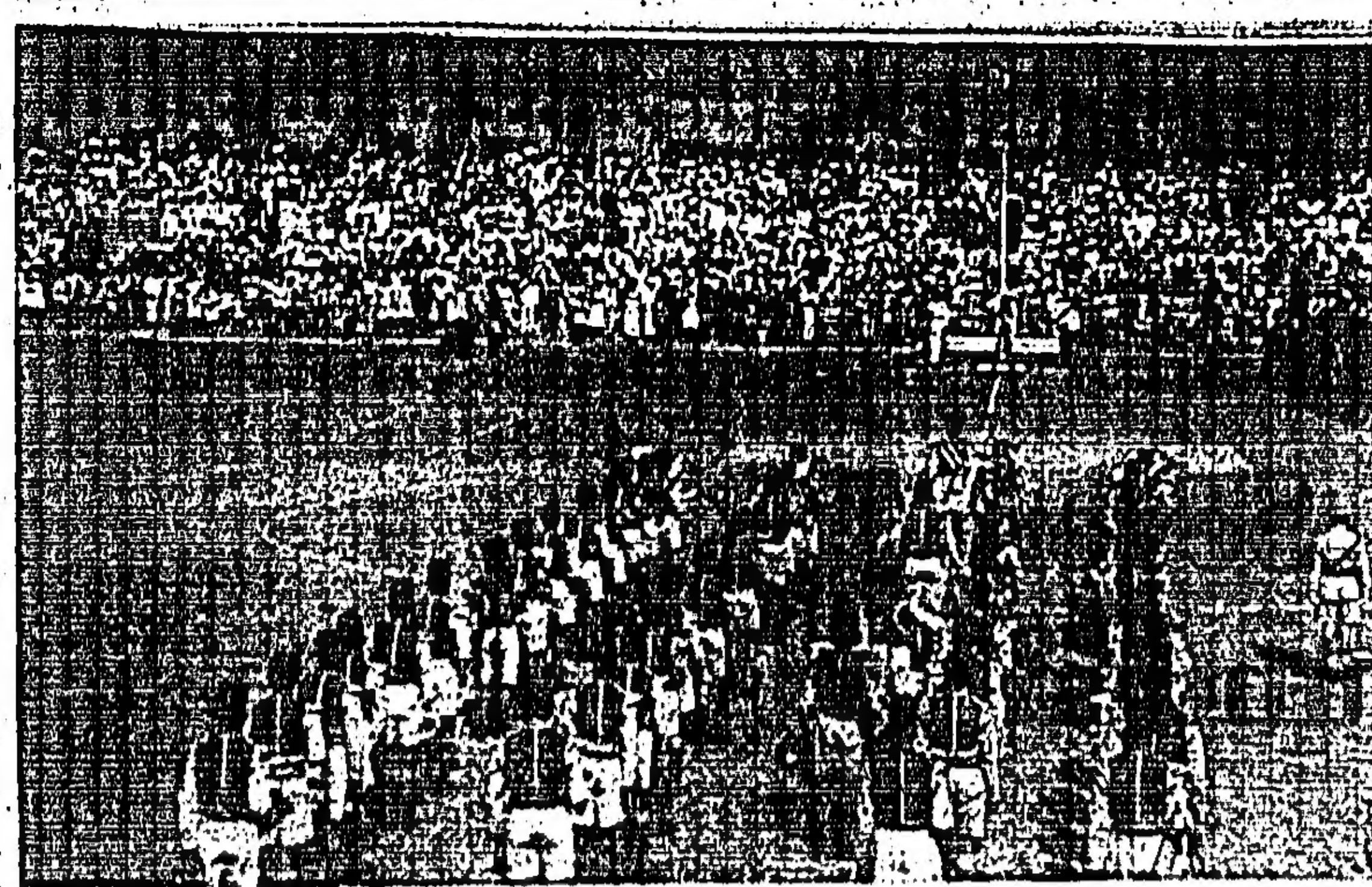
**PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS**

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post, South China Sunday Post-Herald, and China Mail Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED

## KOREA TRUCE CAUTIONS

### Washington Contemplating Warning To Red China



The Queen's Coronation was naturally celebrated in every part of the British Commonwealth. Here, in the stadium at Accra, on the Gold Coast, spectators thronged to the coronation parade and the Trooping of the Queen's Colour by the 3rd Battalion (Gold Coast Regiment). Our picture shows the Governor, Sir Charles Arden-Clarke, taking the salute. — (Express Photo).

## SOUTH KOREAN DIVISIONS STABILISE FRONT ON LINE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE

### JAPANESE CLIMBERS DEFEATED BY 1238 FEET

Manasu, June 17. The Japanese expedition which failed to reach the summit of the 26,558-foot unconquered Himalayan peak of Manasu is now on the trek home, disappointed but "in very good spirits" Lok Darshan, secretary to the Crown Prince of Nepal, said here today.

Mr Lok Darshan, who has maintained regular contact with the 16-man expedition, said its leader, Mr. Y. Mita, 54, a business man and veteran climber, had reported—bad weather forced the mountaineers back.

The expedition, which set out from here in two batches on March 20 and 27, is expected to return by June 24. It had planned to leave the mountain on June 8 and reach the town of Pokhara, situated in a famous orange growing valley overlooked by the Annapurna Range, by June 23.

The mountaineers plan to cut out many days' marching by 45-mile air trip from Pokhara to Katmandu.

It was reported yesterday bad weather forced the three-man assault party back from the summit with 1,238 feet still to go.

The expedition, sponsored by the Japanese Alpine Club and a Japanese newspaper, was the second Japanese attempt in the Himalayas.—Reuter.

### Call For True Religion

St. Louis, June 17. Sir Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of the Republic of India, told a Washington University audience tonight that the Churches, as they are functioning today, cannot bring the peoples of the world together in lasting union.

True religion, he said, offers the only hope, and he urged followers of the Christian, Moslem and Buddhist faiths to "get back to the original purity of their prophets," who emphasized trust in God and the brotherhood of man.—United Press.

On East Central Front, Korea, June 18. South Korean troops have stabilised their line in "almost impregnable" positions on high ridges near the Pukhan river after falling back almost two miles in the past few days.

But they are now faced with a Chinese threat to turn the west flank of the line by capturing the 2,300-foot strategic Pivot Hill, which commands the sector immediately west of the Pukhan river.

Loss of this vital hill would entail adjustments to a large part of the line.

Scene of the Pukhan river action is some of the wildest country in Korea. A front-line observation bunker's view is a succession of ridges in all directions. Tops range from between two to three thousand feet. Most are razor backed and steep sided.

Hills and ridges which have been fought over are now bare with most of the growth blasted off them.

But further back from the lines, fresh summer growth is thick and green.

This protection allows the Chinese to hide thousands of men and supplies for divisions in places where they cannot be seen by constant United Nations air observation.

The Chinese drive in this sector was no hastily planned and desperate gamble.

American officers advising South Korean divisions which were told Reuter that in many instances attacks began in late April or early May.

First indications of a possible offensive came even earlier as Chinese were observed to be moving up stocks of supplies and heavy anti-aircraft weapons.

Actual fighting started with Chinese assault on outposts and this developed into a continuing battle in the sector in mid-May. This was the time of attacks on two outposts.

As the pace of fighting increased, the Chinese stepped up their artillery bombardments. The big drive came on the night of Sunday June 14.

**INTENSE BOMBARDMENT**

In the early evening, reports poured into command posts through the sector of unbelievably intense artillery fire and shelling of Communist ground forces.

Then, as the Chinese struck, most communications were cut off and South Koreans were fighting desperately and in danger of being overwhelmed by strong attacks.

These were mainly directed against two 3,000-foot hills linked by a high ridge which dominated all land between there and the Pukhan river.

After these hills fell around midnight and some of the South Korean forces fell back, officers had no choice but to swing back right along the sector.

Now that a truce is seemingly near, action is quiet but frontline opinion is that this is merely a respite.

Unless shooting is stopped, the sector will see more bitter fighting. Chinese troops were thought to be grouping themselves for further assaults.—Reuter.

Manila, June 18. Police last night pressed investigation into the brutal slaying of Manuel Monroy, star witness in a recent case against Defence Secretary Oscar Castelo, in the face of mounting public indignation.

Investigation enters the third day today with three law enforcement agencies still in the dark as to the identity of the gunman despite earlier rumours that he had already been identified.

Police chiefs in conference, however, said the murder had nothing to do with Monroy being a witness in the bribery charges filed against the Defence Secretary.

Opposition stalwarts immediately expressed surprise over what they called the haste of the police to eliminate Monroy's being a witness as the possible motive for the murder even before the killer could be identified or investigation sufficiently pressed.

Neutral and police sources express doubt that the killer of Monroy will be apprehended, recalling a similar case in 1949 when labour leader Manuel Jover was murdered. The slayers are still at large although there have been loud hints that the killers are known. Jover was a virulent critic of the Liberal Party administration.—France Press.

**Alsatian Dogs For Kenya**

Fayid, June 17. Alsatian police dogs were flown today from the Suez Canal zone to Nairobi for security patrol on Royal Air Force stations in Kenya.

Flown here from Britain for a tropical acclimatisation course they will be followed by eight more dogs—all trained at Netherthorpe, Wiltshire, for duty in Kenya.—Reuter.

## Against New Acts Of Aggression

Washington, June 17. Authoritative sources said today that after the ceasefire is achieved in Korea the United Nations is expected to issue a double-barrelled warning to the Chinese Communists against further aggression in Asia.

They said that American officials are working on the wording of such a proclamation which, they hope, will be accepted by the United Nations.

The proclamation, as envisaged at this time, would warn the Chinese Reds:

1.—That an act of aggression toward Indo-China or any other South-East Asian nation would be considered a breach of the armistice terms.

2.—Any renewal of Communist aggression on the Korean peninsula would again bring the combined might of the United Nations against the Communist forces.

The first section, that concerning aggression in South-East Asia, is being worked out mainly under French pressure.

The French have urged the United States to insist on the inclusion of the Indo-China problem in the political conference which is scheduled to be held within 90 days after an armistice is achieved.

**NO FINAL DECISION**

The Secretary of State, Mr John Foster Dulles, indicated at a Press conference this week that the United States still had not made a final decision on broadening the political conference.

However, officials today said they believed that the United States would decide to insist on including the agenda of the political conference to the matter of the unification of Korea. They expressed the belief that the proclamation warning would meet at least to some extent the desire of the French to have recognised the inter-relationship between the Korean and Indo-Chinese struggles.

The proposed United Nations guarantee that it would again rally behind the Government of the South Korean President, Syngman Rhee, would also give him further assurance of support in addition to the mutual security pact with the United States which President Eisenhower has promised to negotiate.

**SIDE-TRACK DANGER**

One reason the Americans are said to be shying away from the idea of broadening the agenda of the political conference which will follow the Korean armistice is that they believe that this could lead to all sorts of ramifications.

They feel that if the United Nations suggested putting Indo-China on the agenda, the Chinese Reds might counter with the idea of discussing the Formosan situation. It is believed that this could lead to endless arguments which might obscure the fundamental and immediate objective of achieving the unification of Korea.—United Press.

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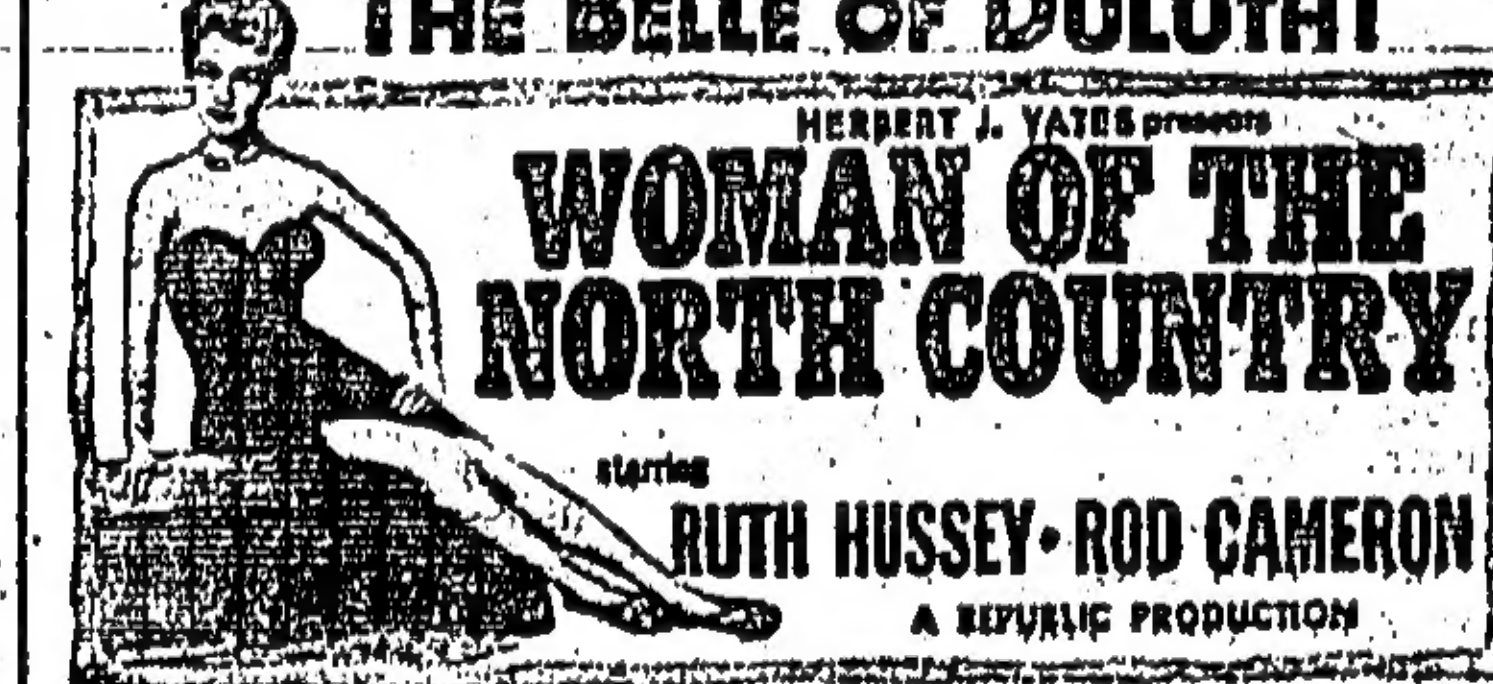


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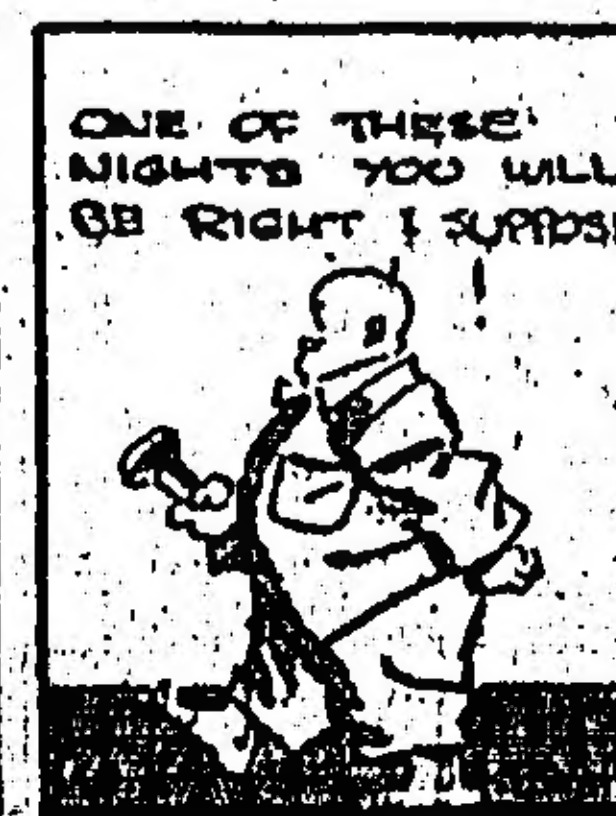


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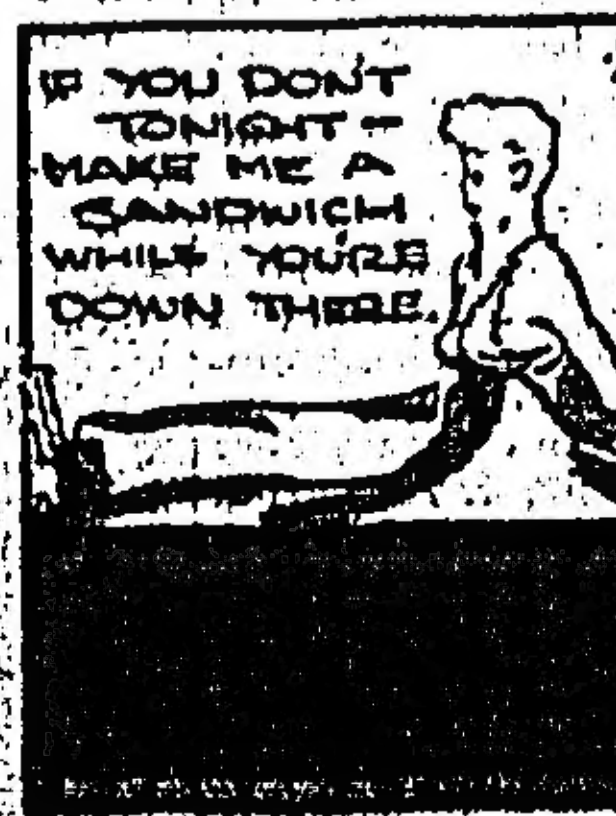
### ONE OF THESE NIGHTS YOU WILL BE RIGHT I SUPPOSE



### AND I'LL GET COINED



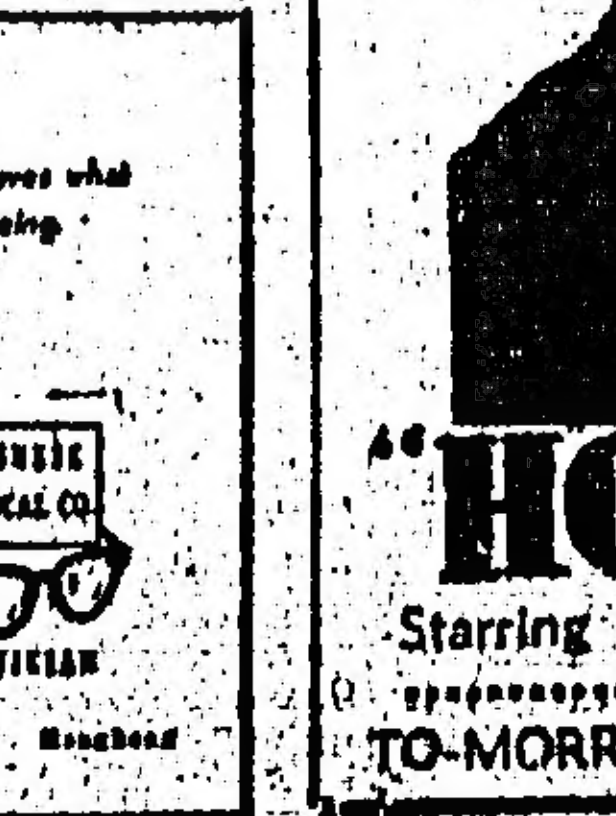
### IF YOU DON'T TONIGHT - MAKE ME A SANDWICH WHILE YOU'RE DOWN THERE



### Father Hubbard



### She believes what she is saying





# Sensational Hoax On A High Official Level Alleged In W. Germany

Bonn, June 17.

One of West Germany's most sensational postwar cases, involving an alleged discovery of how to make artificial diamonds, is due to come before a court here on July 27.

According to Herr Zug, the State Prosecutor, United States and German firms were defrauded of nearly one million marks (about £83,000 sterling). In addition, he alleges, the West German Economics Ministry and former U.S. High Commissioner in Germany, Mr. John McCloy, were also deceived.

## MOSSADEQ WARNED BY MAJLIS

Teheran, June 17.

Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq, the Persian Prime Minister, was warned today that he would be held responsible for any consequences arising out of demonstrations supporting a government bill to reduce the Constitutional status of the Shah.

The warning was conveyed in a letter from the Speaker of the Majlis (Lower House), Abdul Ghassam Kashani, who with opposition deputies protested strongly against an appeal to the people of Teheran yesterday by pro-government National Front deputies to demonstrate on Friday in support of the bill.

A similar letter was also sent to the military Governor of Teheran.

Opposition groups said they would ask the Speaker to issue a counter appeal calling on the people to pay no heed to the National Front summons.

Dr. Mossadeq's differences with the Shah came to a head last April when he declared in a broadcast that in Constitutional monarchies the sovereign had no responsibility to governments and the Shah should "reign not rule."

The Majlis has before it a government motion seeking to reduce the Shah's Constitutional status but had been unable to meet up to yesterday through lack of a quorum.

The Government motion has been the main subject of Parliamentary dispute for the past three months.

Opposition deputies have denounced it as likely to jeopardise the Constitution and status of the Shah without doing the country any good.—Reuter.

The Prosecutor named the accused as Hermann Meinelke, aged 40, and his wife Edith, aged 40, both charged with fraud, and their niece Edith, aged 22, who is charged as an accessory to fraud.

They are alleged to have defrauded a company formed to exploit Hermann Meinelke's "discovery" that he was able to make artificial diamonds. Meinelke and his wife are also accused of taking false oaths and illegally using academic titles.

The "diamond case" began at the end of 1950. Hermann Meinelke, then working for the British Occupation authorities "on scientific matters," is alleged to have passed himself off as a trained scientist and engineer. The prosecutor quoted Meinelke as having told a Bonn trader named Werner that he had worked for the German army's ordnance services during the war and had taken part in several experiments, firing charges under exceptionally high pressure.

After one of these experiments he had observed some tiny crystals among the remaining fragments. He was said to have told Werner that he tested these and concluded that they were diamonds—a conclusion which gave him the idea that he might be able to make diamonds artificially.

The "Hamak Company" was formed with some of his friends to make use of the "discovery".

### OFFICIALS ATTRACTED

This company attracted the interest of the West German Economics Minister, Professor Ludwig Erhard, and his Ministry provided two barracks in its grounds for Meinelke to set up a laboratory. The company provided 60,000 marks (about £5,000 sterling) for experiments.

Representatives of Hamak told Professor Erhard that they wanted to interest Mr. McCloy in the scheme and through him, American industry. An interview is said to have taken place between Herr Meinelke and Mr. McCloy and, according to the indictment, the then U.S. High Commissioner "showed considerable interest and appointed a liaison man to keep in touch with developments."

Professor Erhard told the Bundestag (the Lower House of the West German Parliament) last February that he had written to the Hamak Company

in October 1951, to say that in view of the importance of the proposed production of West Germany's currency position, he was interested in a quick construction of the necessary works, if the technical problems could be successfully solved.

Herr Meinelke is said to have begun his "experiments" in May 1951 and on September 2 he is alleged to have said that he had succeeded in making diamonds.

### FLOOD BEGINS

The process he is said to have employed was to burn carbon in very strong electric current and under very high pressure.

Then, said the prosecutor, "the flood began". People rushed to put capital into the new enterprise. The Hamak company expanded its capital to nearly one million marks "and American firms came in."

According to the prosecutor, no one seemed to have thought of giving Meinelke's "process" an independent test in another laboratory. Representatives of some firms, he said, went to Herr Meinelke's "laboratory" in Bonn and stood by as his assistant and niece, Edith, introduced several diamonds, bought at a Cologne jeweller's, into the "test" matter. The only thing ever tested independently were the resultant diamonds—which were, of course, genuine.

Finally, the Americans asked for one last test. Tonawanda Laboratories, of Tonawanda, New York State, supplied a special type of carbon and asked Herr Meinelke to make diamonds with it. The normal carbon had an atomic weight of 12 with an admixture of about 1.14 per cent of heavier C 13 isotopes.

### SUSPICION AROUSED

The American firm is said to have supplied some carbon which had been specially enriched to contain, instead of 1.14 per cent, some 10 per cent of the heavier matter. Therefore, the firm is said to have argued, diamonds made from this carbon should also have an atomic weight of 13—which does not occur in nature.

The prosecutor alleges that Herr Meinelke managed by some means to coat some real diamonds with a fine layer of carbon containing this special material, so that under preliminary tests, results indicated the presence of about 10 per cent of isotopes with an atomic weight of 13.

As the film wore off, however, the diamonds began to react like any normal diamond. The tests lasted until August, when suspicion was finally aroused. One of the participants in Hamak went to the Economics Ministry which in turn asked the police to investigate.

Several more tests were made, this time independently or with a representative of the State Prosecutor's office present. All results were negative. Although the tests took from August to December, police arrested the Meinelkes during the early part of November.

The Prosecutor alleges that Meinelke's wife, who had been trained as a children's nurse, began after the war to pass herself off as a doctor.

### WIFE FREE

The indictment alleges that by an "exceedingly complicated method" she got the professors to swear on oath and in good faith that her husband had done a doctor's thesis on the "air-resistance of flying objects and methods for obtaining a muzzle velocity of 3,000 metres a second," and had been granted an engineering degree. Meinelke is under arrest pending trial, though his wife and niece have been set free without bail.—Reuter.

## Soviet Soldiers Seek Asylum

Vienna, June 17.

Two Soviet soldiers stationed in Austria's Soviet zone fled to the American zone and requested asylum, it was announced tonight.

The American Information Services said that the request had been favourably received. The two soldiers took advantage of the Soviet decision to support a revolt at the demarcation line.—France Press.

## A Salute To The Princess



Princess Margaret arriving at the Scala Theatre in London's famous Soho area to see a charity performance of the Gay Nineties' comedy, "Lord and Lady Algy."—(Reutersphoto).

## Japan Insists On China Trade

Budapest, June 17.

Mr. Kumachi Yamamoto, President of the Japanese Congress for the Development of Trade between Japan and China, told the World Peace Conference today that "the banning of trade between different countries in the world is unjustifiable and unreasonable, and threatens the livelihood of every country."

The restrictions on trade between Japan and China were unnatural. "As you know, Japan cannot live without trade with China. We hope every country will abolish all restrictions between East and West."—Reuter.

## Cambodian Prince Perturbed

Paris, June 17.

Prince Norihiro, Cambodian High Commissioner in Paris, today denied he was a candidate for the throne of Cambodia following the self-exile of King Norodom Sihanouk in Thailand.

A spokesman said the Cambodian Government considered French press speculation that the Prince might succeed King Norodom as "unfriendly" to Cambodia.

He said his Government had authorised Sam Sary, Cambodian Secretary of State, now negotiating here, to protest to the French Government about the reports.

The spokesman said the King went to Thailand with the consent of the Government and Parliament. Under the constitution he could be replaced only if he named his successor.

The King was fulfilling "a mission entrusted to him by the nation," the spokesman said.

Prince Norihiro, son of King Noriwhong, who died in 1940, said he would never abandon his loyalty to King Norodom, of which he had given proof "on all occasions."—Reuter.

## Hopes Of Agreement On Burma 'Invasion'

London, June 17.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Under-Secretary at the British Foreign Office told Parliament today he hoped the present Four Power talks in Bangkok would result in "an early agreement" on a plan for evacuating Chinese Nationalist troops from Burma.

Mr. Nutting was replying to a Labour member Mr. Arthur Henderson who had asked what action was to be taken about the presence of Nationalist troops in Burma.

The Under-Secretary said that discussions of representatives of the Four Powers—Burma, Nationalist China, Thailand (Siam), and the United States—were going on satisfactorily.

Another Labour member, Mr. Harold Davies asked if the Minister had available sources of information giving the movement of these troops. He said there seemed to be intense Nationalist activity now to reach a Burmese port.

Mr. Nutting said he had no information on the second question. On the first one of the difficulties in the situation was that these troops were in an inaccessible part of Burma in jungle territory. But he had every hope that as a result of the Bangkok discussions it would be possible to find and evacuate them.

Mr. Henderson asked: "May we take it that the representative of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Formosa now admits he is in a position to act on behalf of these groups in this part of Burma?"

Mr. Nutting replied:

"I would hesitate to commit the Chinese Nationalist representative on this committee to any such statement. But I am glad to say discussions are proceeding satisfactorily after one or two initial disturbances."—Reuter.

## Soviet Still Refuse To Allow Russian Wives Of Britons To Go

London, June 17.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Foreign Under-Secretary, told the House of Commons today the Soviet Government had been left in no doubt of Britain's views of her refusal to allow Russian wives to join their husbands in Britain.

Mr. Norman Dodds, Labour, had asked if the Minister would see that the Russians were aware of the fact "that no single incident has done more to harm goodwill between the people of this country and those of Russia than the prevention of these women from joining their husbands."

Mr. Fitzroy Maclean (Conservative) asked if Britain would now make fresh representations to the Soviet Government.

(The U.S. Embassy in Moscow announced a week ago that two Russian wives of American citizens were to be allowed to go to the United States.)

Mr. Nutting replied that the British Ambassador in Moscow had made representations to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov in April on the case of Mrs. Clara Hall, an employee of the Embassy in Moscow.

The Ambassador had discussed this case since then, but "has received no satisfaction so far," Mr. Nutting added.

Shouts of disapproval greeted Mr. Emrys Hughes (Labour) who asked: "Is the Minister aware that the Foreign Office refuses to give facilities for British husbands who wish to meet their wives in Moscow to get employment in Moscow and the one thing is as bad as the other?"

Mr. Nutting said he must "emphatically repudiate" that suggestion. "It does not need a great deal of imagination to see that any Britisher in such a situation would be a considerable security risk were he employed in the Soviet Union. He would be liable to a considerable amount of blackmail and pressure if the Soviet authorities or their agents chose to impose such upon him."—Reuter.

## Big Shipping Hold-Up Threatened

New York, June 17.

The CIO Maritime Union's 45,000 seamen invoked their "no contract, no work" policy today to keep freight and passenger ships tied up in Atlantic and Gulf coast ports.

Wage negotiations between the unions and the ship owners were broken off late last night and the Union announced that its members would refuse to sign foreign voyage articles without a contract.

The old contract expired at midnight on Monday and had been kept in effect by a 24-hour extension which ran out at 4:01 a.m. GMT.

The word "strike" was not mentioned in the Union action. But the seamen's refusal to sign articles could tie up 700 ships, about half the nation's merchant marine.

Most registered freighters, tankers, colliers and passenger ships sailing from Atlantic and Gulf ports eventually would be idled.—United Press.

## Taft Out Of Hospital

New York, June 17.

Senator Robert Taft, leading Republican, left New York hospital today after examination and treatment for a hip ailment.

Senator Taft entered hospital last Friday. A few days earlier he announced his condition was "serious" and that he would have to relinquish his Senate floor leadership for the remainder of this session of Congress. The exact nature of the Senator's ailment has not been disclosed.—Reuter.

## Thorez Back Into Harness

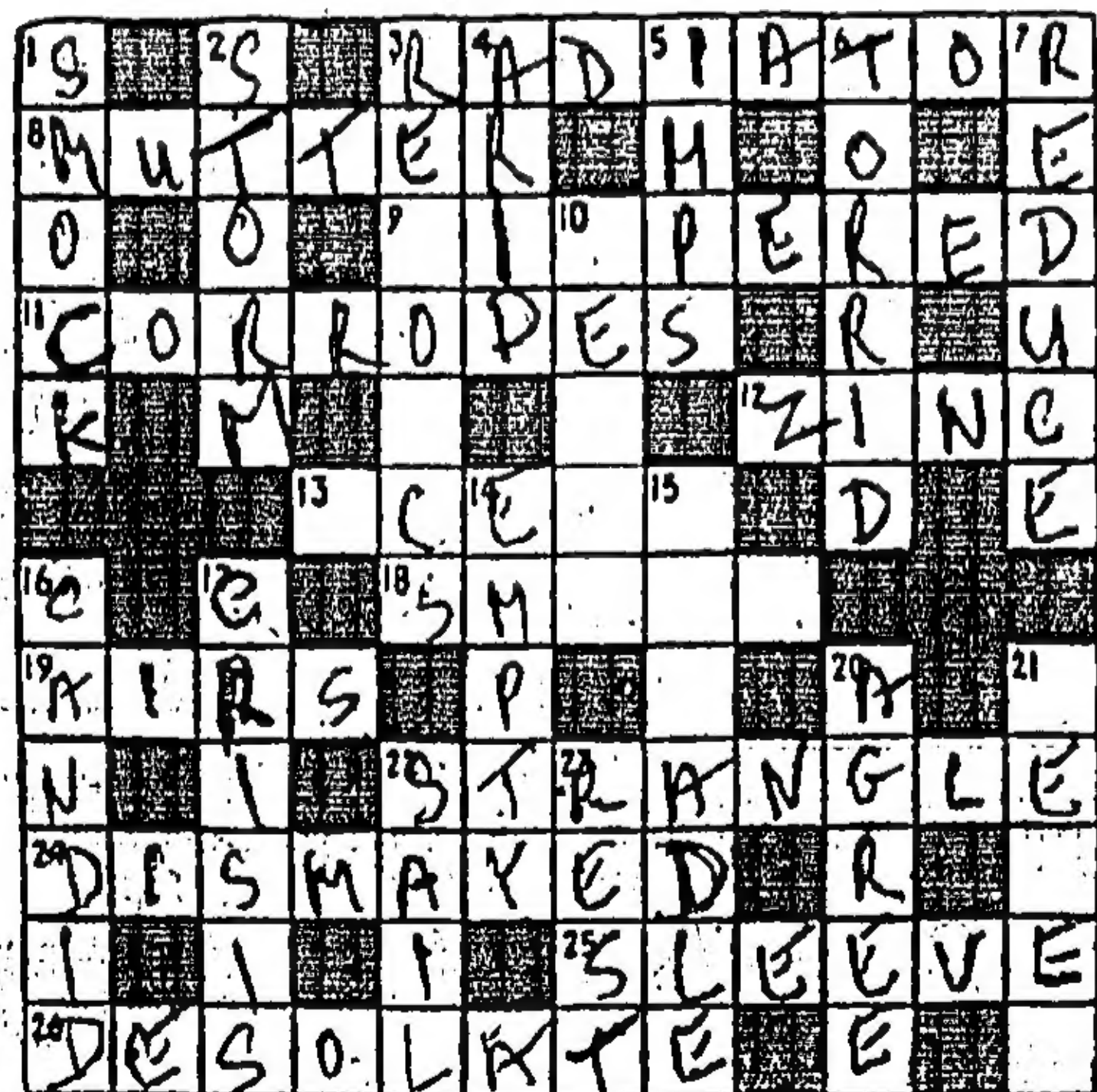
Paris, June 17.

Maurice Thorez, General Secretary of the French Communist Party, today addressed the Party's Central Committee, which is meeting in a Paris suburb.

This was the first time Thorez was known to have made a speech since he returned from a two-year convalescence in the Soviet Union, following a strike.

A Communist spokesman said Thorez stressed in his speech that the progress of unity among the workers was the decisive question of the hour.—France Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



### ACROSS

- 3 Part of a car (8).
- 6 Mumble (5).
- 9 Grilled foolishly (8).
- 11 Wears away (8).
- 12 Metal (4).
- 13 Ward off (5).
- 16 Polluting agent (5).
- 19 Ventilates (4).
- 22 Throttle (5).
- 24 Discouraged (8).
- 25 Part of a garment (8).
- 26 Abandoned (8).

### DOWN

- 1 Fishing vessel (5).
- 3 Term (5).
- 4 Dismal (7).
- 5 Patched (4).
- 6 Mischievous children (4).
- 7 Very hot (8).
- 8 Make less (8).
- 9 Poetic rhythm (5).
- 10 Vent (5).
- 11 Foot-lover for working machine (7).
- 15 Frank (6).
- 17 Culminating point (8).
- 20 Concur (5).
- 21 Heedle state (5).
- 22 Begin a voyage (4).
- 23 Repete (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Collects, 7 Larva, 8 Sentence, 10 Asset, 13 Ropicle, 15 Oust, 17 Amaze, 18 Testate, 20 Idle, 21 Errands, 26 Garish, 27 Diverges, 28 Either, 29 Remanded, Down: 1 Clear, 2 Clasp, 3 Caste, 4 Lote, 5 Census, 6 Secants, 8 Estate, 11 Sewed, 12 Elite, 14 Emerge, 15 Ocular, 16 Senda, 18 Tinger, 19 Sloven, 22 Hased, 23 Niche, 24 Shirk, 25 True.

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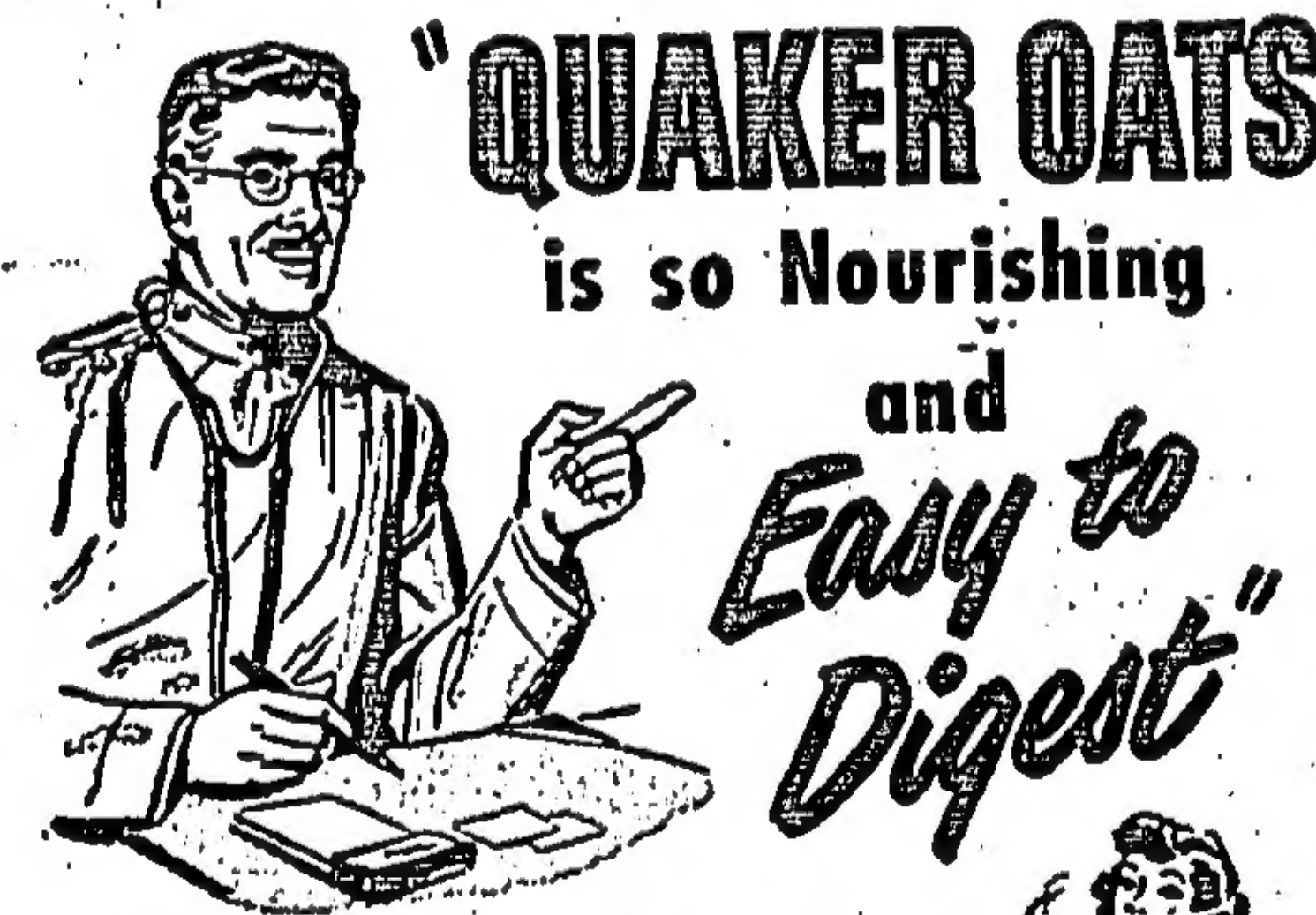
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THE NEWS-FOCUS HAS NOW SWITCHED FROM HER... BUT MAKE NO MISTAKE: THE PRINCESS TAKES ON A NEW IMPORTANCE

## LITTLE SISTER in the background

DON'T be misled—Little Sister is a Very Important Person. Lately when pictures of the Royal Family have filled the newspapers there have been very few of Princess Margaret. Throughout the Coronation rejoicings she has tucked herself away in the background.

Yet until Prince Charles comes of age—18 in the case of the Heir Apparent to the Throne—Princess Margaret has the Number Two spot in the Royal Family.

First indication of her new importance will come in November. Then the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh leave for Australia.

While the Queen is away her royal functions will be exercised by a Council of State—and the senior councillor will be Princess Margaret.

RESPONSIBILITY But all the time only one life separates her from supreme responsibility. For it, in some unthinkable disaster, the Queen should die before Prince Charles is 18 then Princess Margaret alone can become Regent.

It used to be the parties, the pink champagne, and the host of eligible young men dancing attendance upon her that brought the Princess into the news. Now it is her church-going and her constant quest for more religious instruction.

Significantly, the change in the Princess's way of life dates

from the time when supreme responsibility became an ever-present possibility. For the Regency Act of 1937 lays it down that "the Regent shall be that person who... is next in the line of succession to the Crown and is not disqualified from acting."

The Regent must be of full age, 21, and be able actually to succeed as Sovereign. That is to say, the Regent must be a member of the Church of England and fulfil all the other conditions.

A WHISPER

But what of the Duke of Edinburgh? He takes his position solely from the Queen—and it might well be that under a regency Princess Margaret would be legally charged with the custody of the Sovereign.

Now there is a whisper in Whitehall that the Government intends to alter the Regency Act.

The big question is whether this will mean shifting the burden of regency responsibility from Princess Margaret to the Duke.

But until some change is made, or Prince Charles reaches the age of 18, Princess Margaret remains a Very Important Person. So don't be misled when she hides herself away in the background.

Derek Marks



## SWEATING IT OUT ON ELLIS ISLAND

By Cedric Belfrage

ELLIS Island, N.Y. "Do you mean they allow that?" In a 25ft. square room overlooking through the bars the rear end of the Statue of Liberty, I have joined nine men already resident here for one week (a 72-year-old Russia-born salesman) to 6½ months (a gentle Cantonese laundryman).

This, with a grass yard with three trees where we can take the sun and air, and observe and be observed by ship-borne tourists from "alien" places arriving to inspect the marvels of democracy, is the daytime enclosure for non-American persons held for deportation because they allegedly "advocate the overthrow of the Government by force and violence."

From 7.30 p.m. to 7.30 a.m. we are locked in an upstairs dormitory, small and rather dirty, with a single toilet from which the door has been removed.

We are escorted to and from the dormitory by guards who unlock and then lock various doors through which we pass; similarly to and from the three daily meals.

The guards see that we eat apart from the "non-politicals" in the huge dining-room. The food is copious in quantity but so poor in quality and cooking that mountains of it are thrown away after each meal.

The guards are for the most part very decent men—typical Americans. I would say—who appear to think it odd (but of course cannot say so) that, as every newspaper assures them, their Government is about to be overthrown by these ten mild and rather elderly men.

All of us in the "red room" have been in America a long time and consider it our home. All are poor with no money except what they earn by their labour. For most, there is no country to which they can be deported since they were born in Russia, China, Spain, etc.

Human dilemmas They sit here waiting for an Immigration Department hearing, or after the hearing, for a decision on their fate. Twice a week we can be visited by our families (if these are in New York) for one hour. Fruit, biscuits, candy and tobacco may be brought from outside.

We are allowed pretty much what we like in the way of reading matter. Presumably no hope is held of "de-brainwashing" us of our left-wing views.

Our 72-year-old patriarch is an example of the cruel human dilemmas created by the McCarran Act under which we are sent here. He deserted from the Christ army before the Russo-Japanese war to start a new life in America.

He remembers the almost unbearable joy with which he first sighted the Statue of Liberty, and how he walked trance-like through New York's east side, came on a man making an anti-Government speech from a soap box, and said to his friend:

"This message, though it is a long one, has many critical things to say, is one that could only be sent in the free world. As I sit here, says Belfrage, 'working unobstructed on my type-writer.'"

At his "hearing" he was asked what he would lecture about and whether he would criticise American policies. He said he would do so—and also, he added, British and Soviet policies; specifically he would criticise the advance across the 38th Parallel in Korea, the robbing of Germany, and the situation in China.

The information has been forwarded to the Peace Pledge Union, who came for a lecture tour arranged by the American Quakers.

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## ★ DON IDDON'S DIARY ★ Nothing Would Surprise The British Now

London, Tuesday. IT is now time for me to go back to the peace and quiet of New York to recover from the gala of London.

There will be no crowds dancing in the streets there or the morning outside my window. The traffic will not be blocking the streets for hours, and multitudes of people will not be taking over the city. The parties will not rage all night or the cheers ring all day.

I am probably going to find it rather drab and gloom after the pageantry and celebrations in London, but I will have the memories of the best week of our lives.

It has, of course, been a magnificent fairy story. A radiant Queen is crowned before her exultant subjects. All over the land and the Empire there are soaring confidence, strength, and spirit.

Flowing tide

GORDON RICHARDS is knighted and wins the Derby on a brilliant June day. Everest is conquered by the British. Suddenly we are showered with great triumphs and good things. The tide has turned, swiftly and strongly in our favour.

Any moment now I expect to hear the news that Malenkov wants to sign a 50-year peace pact, and is considering disbanding the Red Army, Navy, and Air Force. I await the announcement that Senator McCarthy is becoming a British subject, and has apologised for his witch-hunts. Colonel McCormick is perhaps preparing a statement saying that all his life he has secretly wished that he was an Englishman. Mister Taft has seen the light and Mister McCarran has called for the scrapping of his Immigration Act.

All these things, would no longer surprise the cock-a-hoop, confident British. The country's feelings that this is our year, our era. There never has been such a transformation in a people's spirits, minds, and hearts.

As you know, I usually come back home from the United States every year for what is known in the newspaper profession as "consultation." It is a good custom. I also travel around England and try to see how things are looking and find out what people are saying and thinking.

Every year I have had to report that the British need a sharp lesson in trumpet-blowing and drum-beating. No longer.

This time we are shouting from the house-tops what a fabulous people we are, and it is sweet music.

I hope we will play it so loudly that it will penetrate the ears of the critics who say we are lying down on the job in the dollar drive and not making a worthwhile contribution in Korea.

Our public relations with the United States have not been good. The British story has not been told with eloquence or force. Now I think it is.

My American friends have sent me cuttings from their newspapers and magazines. The New York Times says: "One of the great triumphs of the British Empire." It also says: "Hall the conquering heroes and God save the Queen."

Other American editorialists, columnists, and commentators say the same thing. The British come-back is at last recognised, and realised and all the critics who were busily burying us and singing dirges are shouting Hosannas.

O, what a wonderful morning. O, what a wonderful day! Everything is going our way!

The Americans in London are being generous in their praise. Young Mr Marshall Field, the newspaper proprietor, says to me: "It has been bigger and better and more fantastic than I or anyone else ever imagined."

They eulogise

SOME visiting newspaper correspondents who came possibly to wisecrack have eulogised me. In one week we have won back the full confidence and respect which had been dissipated during the lean years.

I don't know how long this rapturous feeling of well-being will continue, but it is every one's plain duty to try to maintain it. The answer is, as always, hard work.

Now and again during my tour of England I have come across instances of aloofness and laziness. (It is perhaps harsh to write this while the sound of the triumphal trumpets is still in our ears, but we can stand a little harshness after all the celebrations.)

Something went wrong with my car in Walton-le-Dale, in Lancashire. The light in the roof wouldn't go out, and I was worried that the battery would run down. I pulled up at a big garage which advertised repairs of every kind.

I couldn't find either a mechanic or even a petrol pump attendant, so I went into a shed. Five men—count them, one, two, three, four, five—were sitting inside holding mugs of tea and smoking cigarettes.

I said: "Something's wrong with my car, the roof light won't go out." The spokesman for the five said: "Can't do anything about that. Might be a short circuit—take hour or two or more. Can't help you." The time was twenty to five in the afternoon and the garage didn't close until nine.

I said: "Well, perhaps someone can lend me a screwdriver and I can take the bulb out. That will at least help."

After some more talk a screwdriver was produced and one of the "mechanics" finally agreed to remove the bulb himself.

Minor complaints

AND then in another town, I decided to stay the night as I was tired after hours of driving. The hotelkeeper I approached decided, after a lot of cogitation, I could have a room. I had three heavy bags.

He said: "The porter doesn't come on for two hours," and he didn't help me to carry the bags up the steep stairs to my room.

In the room the water-glasses were dirty and the carpet filthy. In the hotel restaurant the menu was fly-specked and half the food items listed were not available.

These are minor complaints, little things, but they matter. And I am still distressed at the inefficiency of our telephone service and system. The operators are polite and painstaking, but there is obviously something wrong with their equipment.

On long-distance calls, and particularly Transatlantic calls, the service is good. But on the routine everyday business and social calls around and about London the service is appalling. Millions of man-hours must be wasted every week by our lagging, limping telephone service. At a time when we are ahead in so many things it should not be too hard to master the intricacies of efficient telephone communication. Our service is not a patch on the American.

Any more complaints? Not that I can think of. It seems to me there has been a vast improvement on the British railways, although I have not travelled on them much.

I did go one week-end to Cornwall on the night train and

had a sleeping compartment as good as anything on the Twentieth Century Ltd. or the Super Chief. The washroom was impressive too.

This was my first visit to Cornwall, and there must be more wonderful inns there than in any county I have ever visited.

One of the most comforting features of this trip has been the new spirit in readers' letters.

I am accustomed, when I come back home, to receiving letters which tell melancholy stories of shortage and frustration and apathy, but not this time. The readers write in dazzling good spirits.

Most wonderful

MRS A. L. Bourne, of Bourne-mouth: "This is the most wonderful country in the world."

Mrs Jessie Worthington, of Hornchurch, Essex: "There are no jitters here—no air-raid siren, practice, etc., but quietly in the background we are training, and if the worst should happen we are ready and prepared."

Mrs E. M. Keys, of Twyford, Berkshire: "I hope you enjoy every minute of your holiday in our own dear land."

Miss V. Brett, of Northampton: "We are proud of everything England and the Commonwealth stand for."

Then, on the reverse side, Mr Charles Treeby, of Bushey, Hertfordshire: "You have an inferiority complex about this country. You have the wrong man, Mr Treeby."

## 'PEAK' HOUR FOR BABIES IS 3 A.M.

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

FAR more babies are born between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m. than at any other time, reports a woman doctor after inquiring into the hour of birth of more than 10,000 children.

This inquiry carried out by Dr. Enid Charles, of Birmingham University, settles an argument which has been going on among doctors and nurses for months.

Most hospital authorities claim there is no consistent difference between the numbers of births occurring in day-time and at night.

Family doctors and midwives, with so many memories of being called out in the middle of the night, disagree with them.

Dr. Charles found that 62 per cent of all the babies studied arrived between 9 p.m. and

9 a.m. compared with only 38 per cent during the day.

Throughout the year, irrespective of the seasons, there was a consistent peak time of arrival between 2 a.m. and 3 a.m.—usually the coldest hour of the night, which also happens to be the hour when most people die.

The small hours are particularly favoured by first-born babies. Later brothers and sisters do not seem to mind so much if they arrive about tea-time. Lunch-time is the least popular for arrival in the world.

Birth-hour is possibly linked with the human body temperature cycle. This fluctuates daily in "most" mothers, reaching minimum at about 3 a.m.

It can accommodate 4,000 people, but only between 300 and 400 are here now, including 10 "Reds." Huge dormitory rooms are empty but are in process of being painted and apparently got ready for a fresh large number.

We are allowed pretty much what we like in the way of reading matter. Presumably no hope is held of "de-brainwashing" us of our left-wing views.

Our 72-year-old patriarch is an example of the cruel human dilemmas created by the McCarran Act under which we are sent here. He deserted from the Christ army before the Russo-Japanese war to start a new life in America.

He remembers the almost unbearable joy with which he first sighted the Statue of Liberty, and how he walked trance-like through New York's east side, came on a man making an anti-Government speech from a soap box, and said to his friend:

"This message, though it is a long one, has many critical things to say, is one that could only be sent in the free world. As I sit here, says Belfrage, 'working unobstructed on my type-writer.'"

At his "hearing" he was asked what he would lecture about and whether he would criticise American policies. He said he would do so—and also, he added, British and Soviet policies; specifically he would criticise the advance across the 38th Parallel in Korea, the robbing of Germany, and the situation in China.

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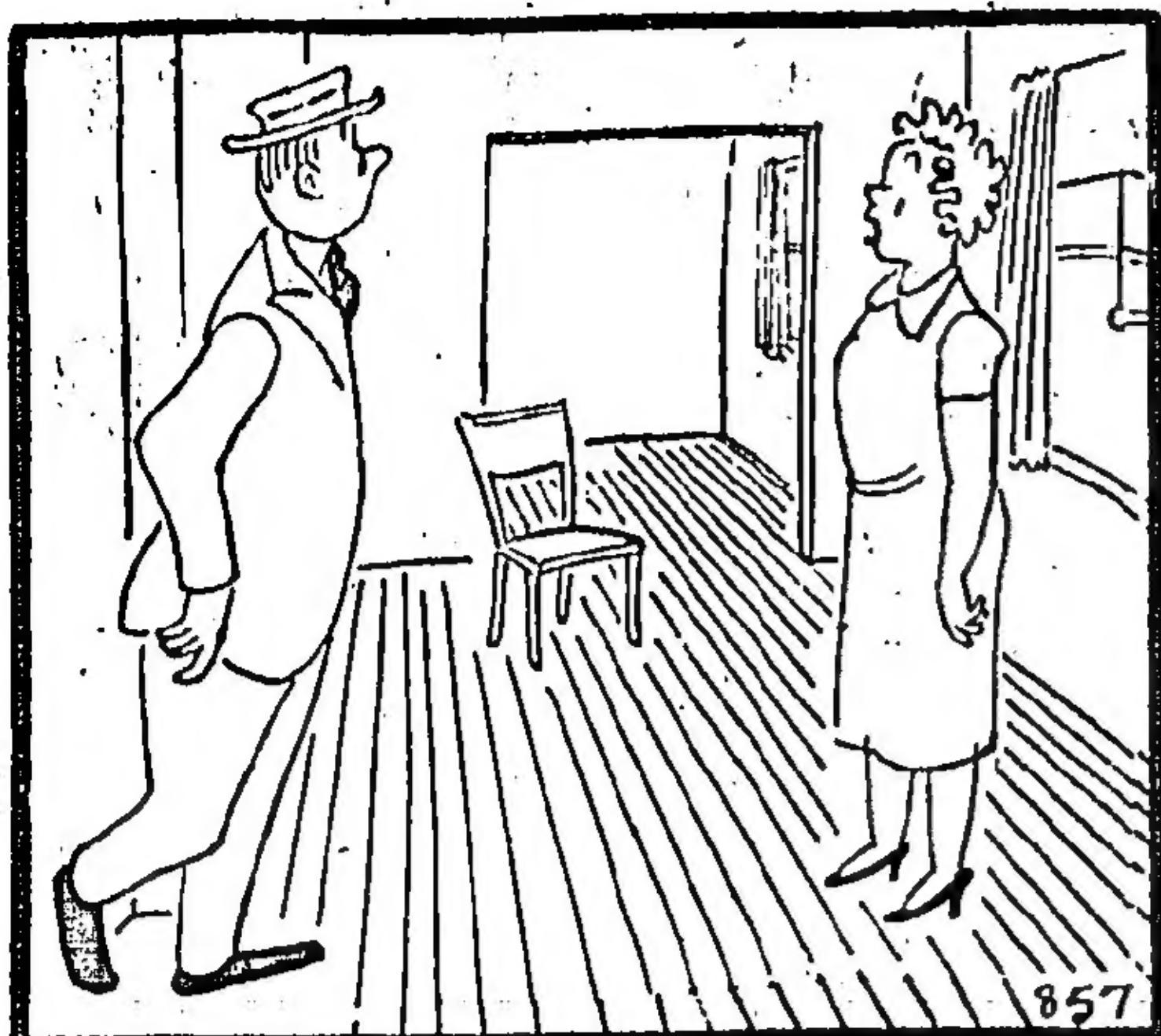
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"The finance company was here, and rearranged the furniture."

## BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

DR STRABISMUS (Whom God Preserve) of Utrecht tells me that he has long suspected that sound could be accelerated by my method.

Some years ago the sage of Wageningen succeeded in pushing an air cavity, at low pressure, through an electric filter disc with silver mesh. He then pushed cold air into the cavity through a ring-shaped diaphragm, and a faint puff of air blew warmer, a faint detonation preceded the click of the piston air-puff, thus indicating that the sound of the air was travelling faster than the air itself, which, after following the cavity through the filter, was imprisoned in a square space at the end of a piston-pipe. The formula for longitudinal vibration in this case is, of course:

$$S = \frac{E}{\rho} = \frac{2 \times 10^{11}}{1.2} = 1.67 \times 10^8 \text{ cm/sec}$$

It is known as Bornholm's formula.

Does energy move in curves? Tally-ho, you beasts!

STRABISMUS then passed a unit of polarized sound through a fine screen covered with resin. Owing to a bulge in the vibrations, the sound came out sideways, and rendered the sunning-bath useless. To counteract the transverse "pull" of the sound he set up a mirror at the end of the screen. This resulted in what is

## YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

THURSDAY, JUNE 18

BORN today, you are of the moody type. Some days you are high and the next moment you are sunk! Your emotions are near the surface and you are liable to counteract the transverse "pull" of the sound he set up a mirror at the end of the screen. This resulted in what is

FRIDAY, JUNE 19

GENIUS (May 22-June 21) - Old friends can prove exciting and stimulating. Invite someone to your home whom you may not have seen lately.

CANCER (June 22-July 21) - Write an important letter today. Never let correspondence go too long without answering it.

LEO (July 22-Aug. 21) - Keep a watchful eye on the budget these days. Maybe there's a vacation ahead to pay for.

VIRGO (Aug. 22-Sept. 21) - Don't talk too much today. You'll learn more by listening carefully. May get some good advice!

LIBRA (Sept. 22-Oct. 21) - Be cheerful and contented in handling business matters entrusted to your care just now.

SCORPIO (Oct. 22-Nov. 21) - If you will finish odds and ends today then you can look forward to a really carefree week-end.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21) - Be self-reliant today. The stars have given you many talents. Utilize them capably.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19) - A fine day for putting your best foot forward. Use the gifts you have been given effectively.

## DUMB BELLS

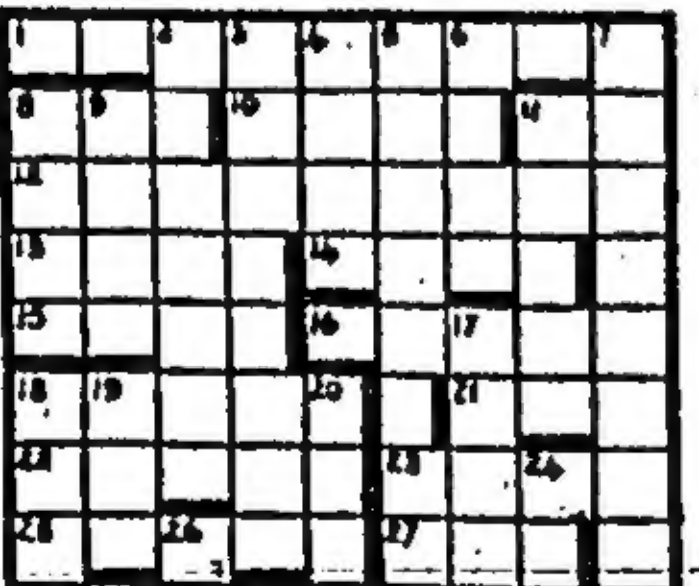
LAST NIGHT I WALKED IN MY SLEEP!



WHAT'S HIS LINE?

The letters on the visiting card of PERCY TRACEY-MASON are correctly rearranged, will spell the owner's line of occupation.

## CROSSWORD



1. Try out a (4). (9)  
2. That swivel pointer holds it. (3)  
3. Lovers miss the pound. (4)  
4. Down. River in the North. (4)  
5. Divided from shop earnings. (4)  
6. Division. (4)  
7. O. friendly jewel. (4)  
8. Rupture surrounding railroad (5)  
9. Palindromic article of faith. (5)  
10. Make a mistake. (3)  
11. Girl with a broken south east. (4)  
12. This man takes honours. (3)  
13. Fire upset. (3)  
14. S.E. Bray, so noisy. (4)  
15. As my (4)  
16. Fair and charity. (4)  
17. For cricket circle. (4)  
18. Flag (4)  
19. Unborn (immortal) and dead (4)  
20. Ditto it says. (4)  
21. Name a river. (4)  
22. Early anagram. (4)  
23. O. friendly jewel. (4)  
24. This man takes honours. (3)  
25. Fire upset. (3)  
26. S.E. Bray, so noisy. (4)  
27. As my (4)  
28. Fair and charity. (4)  
29. For cricket circle. (4)  
30. Flag (4)  
31. Unborn (immortal) and dead (4)  
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35. O. friendly jewel. (4)  
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39. As my (4)  
40. Fair and charity. (4)  
41. For cricket circle. (4)  
42. Flag (4)  
43. Unborn (immortal) and dead (4)  
44. Ditto it says. (4)  
45. Name a river. (4)  
46. Early anagram. (4)  
47. O. friendly jewel. (4)  
48. This man takes honours. (3)  
49. Fire upset. (3)  
50. S.E. Bray, so noisy. (4)

## JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Learn This Lesson Early in Career

NORTH 20	
♠ 10 9 4 2	♥ A 8 5 4 3
♦ 5 3	♣ 5 3
WEST EAST (D)	
♠ 10 9 4 3	♥ K Q J 8 7 5
♦ 10 7	♣ None
♣ J 4 2	♦ J 2
SOUTH 10 9 7	
♠ Q 7 6 5 3	♥ K Q 4
♦ A K 8 6	♣ A K 8 6
North-South vul.	
East South West North	3 4 Double Pass 4 4
Pass 4 4 Double Redbl.	Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead—♠ 3	

BY OSWALD JACOBY

EVERY experienced bridge player learns very early in his bridge career that it is dangerous to lead a suit that dummy can ruff. The reason this sort of play is dangerous is that if declarer is likewise 1 of the suit, he may get a discard.

When this happens, the "ruff and sluff" usually, yes declarer a trick on a silver platter.

Once in a great while you get a hand in which you deliberately give declarer a ruff and a sluff without losing anything by it. In today's hand my old friend Richard L. Frey found it necessary to give declarer two of these ruff and sluff plays in order to defeat the contract.

The bidding was a bit on the hectic side, but the final contract was eminently reasonable. Certainly, South would have made his contract against anybody but a bridge star of the first magnitude.

Holding the West cards, Dick Frey opened the three of spades. South took the first trick with the ace of spades and led a low trump towards dummy.

Dick naturally took the first trump trick with the jack and looked around for a way to make sure of four trump tricks. It was obvious that a shift to diamonds or clubs would allow South to win and lead more low trumps towards dummy. Dick therefore led a second spade, thus giving declarer his first ruff and sluff.

As it happened, South didn't need a ruff. He ruffed the second round of spades in his own hand and led another trump towards dummy.

West stepped up with the king of hearts and led another spade, thus giving declarer his second ruff and sluff. It didn't matter where declarer ruffed this time; he was now unable to make the contract.

If he led another trump, West could win and lead a fourth spade to force out declarer's last trump. If declarer failed to lead trumps, West would be able to ruff with his eight of hearts, thus making the needed fourth trump trick to defeat the contract.

## CARD SENSE

Q—The bidding has been:  
North East South West  
1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass  
3 Spades Pass ?

You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5, Hearts K-Q-5, Diamonds A-6-3, Clubs K-8. What do you do?

A—Bid three no-trump. You have 10 points in high cards, and your partner's jump raise shows at least 17. There is therefore ample strength for the game, and you must show your balanced distribution and strength in the unbid suits.

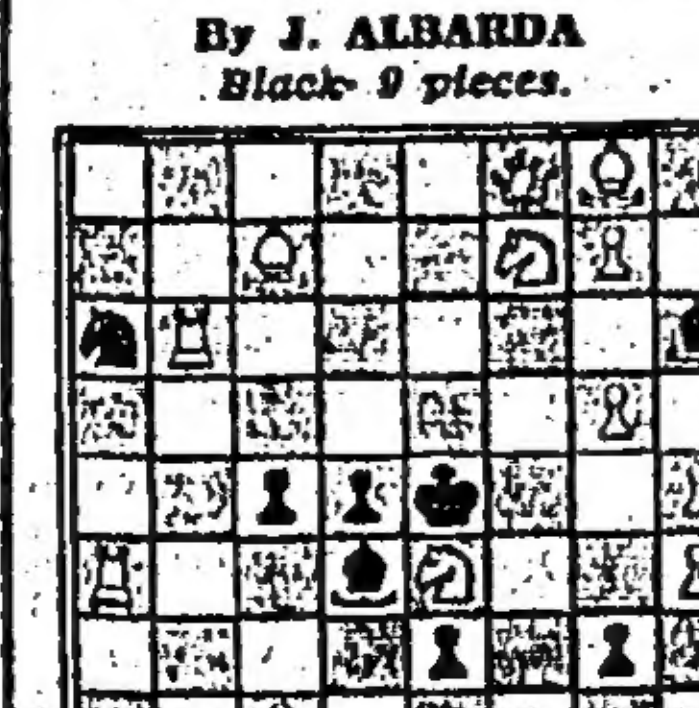
## TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades K-J-7-5, Hearts K-Q-5, Diamonds A-6-3, Clubs K-8. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

## CHESS PROBLEM

By J. ALBARDA  
Black: 9 pieces.



White, 12 pieces.  
White to play: mate in two.  
Solution to yesterday's problem:  
1. Kd-Q3, any; 2. Qc-07. Kc-mates.

## Around the House



By GRACE THORNCIFFE

AN under-panel of red and white striped seersucker gives the effect of a redingote to this denim wrap-around lounge or housedress which is a nice and useful addition to the indoor wardrobe. The denim is a very pretty rose colour, soft and flattering. The moulded midriff closes with one button and there are useful, oversized patch pockets. Edges are piped with the striped seersucker. Wearing the dress backwards gives an entirely different effect as can be noted from the sketch.

## Reputed Value Of Spinach Is Questionable

London. The British Medical Journal has printed a report by N. S. Bamji, an Indian research chemist, and his British wife, Dr. Elizabeth Bamji, to the effect that spinach is a doubtful article in a child's diet.

They say it contains oxalic acid which combines with calcium to form an insoluble salt which the body cannot absorb.

This salt may help to develop stones in the kidneys, the couple warn in the Journal. They say it is possible that the intense dislike most children have for spinach is nature's way of protecting them from its "harmful effects."—United Press.

# WOMANSENSE



## HOLIDAY SUITCASE

No. 3... Sailing in a boat

THE girl who goes sailing wants tough, comfortable, gay clothes. Artist Rix has chosen:

- 1—A loose denim shirt in butcher blue or grey.
- 2—For going ashore, a blue or grey denim skirt with big useful patch pockets.
- 3—A heavy knitted boxer sweater, snug-fitting and warm, in wonderful colours.
- 4—Hand-knitted wool pirate cap to match the sweater.
- 5—Tartan wool slacks with the new tapered legline and hip pockets.
- 6—Rope soles are best for deck work. These raffia espadrilles have rope soles and ankle tapes.
- 7—Nautical double-breasted reefer jacket in navy blue wool, with scarlet lining.
- 8—Black and white cotton blouse with boat neck for trips ashore.
- 9—Seersucker 3-way head cap, fitted with a gripping plastic band, ideal for windy days.

NEXT SUITCASE: FOR A CRUISING HOLIDAY

London Express Service.

## Back To Smoothness

By HELEN FOLLETT

"At the present time my face looks spotted, if you know what I mean."

So many other girls are realising their mistakes in flitting too freely with the sun. "Sun-bathing" isn't as much of a frenzy as it has been in other years. But still there has been too much of it. The demand for bleaching creams is something terrible.

If you are among the beauties who are too tan, there are simple home treatments that will help you. The more hot, moist applications you use, the better. Moist heat helps fluff away discoloured skin scales. After a drying apply a heavy cream and spend plenty of time working it into the flesh with light friction.

Twice a week omit the creaming and apply a light bleaching lotion that you can obtain at any cosmetic counter.

Don't flirt with the idea of having a face peeling. There was a time when that was a common practice, and an expensive one. Many charlatans worked along these lines, sometimes with disastrous results as infections followed if the work was not done properly by an expert.

Unsafe bleaches are no longer on sale. The government has tended to that matter. But there are creams to be had that help remove discolorations while giving smoothness and softness to the skin surface.

One should never forget that repeated tanning, year after year, not only destroys delicate colouring, but coarsens the texture of the skin.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

### Noodles For The Pixies' Stew

—There Were Only Six of Them for Twelve People!

By MAX TRELL

"Such as?" asked Pixie Mc-Boy.

"Nonsense," muttered Pixie O'Scowl. "The trouble with you is that you don't know where to look. The farmer's wife who lives down at the end of the road has a whole pantry filled with noodles. I'll show you I can get six more."

"With that, Pixie O'Scowl hurried down the road to the farmer's house. Now it was quite late," Mr. Punch continued. "So Pixie O'Scowl had considerable trouble groping his way to the pantry. As a matter of fact, he couldn't see at all himself, so he just felt around."

"He became more and more impatient until all at once his hand touched six long thin things. 'There,' he said to himself, 'if you seek long enough, you'll always find.' Then he hurried back to O'Cheer Hall with the six noodles."

"Well, did you find them?" the other Pixies asked eagerly.

"Certainly!" said Pixie O'Scowl, and he showed what he had in his hand.

"The others burst out laughing. 'Why did they do that?' asked Knarf and Handi.

"Because they weren't noodles at all," said Mr. Punch. "The six long thin things he had in his hand were straws from a broom!"

"Of course, Pixie McCheer couldn't put them in the stew. But he arranged for each one of the twelve Pixies to have a fair share of the six noodles. He simply broke each one in half. And, as I said before, it was a delicious stew. And everyone enjoyed it, including Pixie O'Scowl."

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Another new "Adventure" — RUPERT and the BOY PIRATE \$1.



# THE WORLD CUP HOLDERS ARE THE GREATEST SOCCER TEAM I HAVE EVER SEEN

Says JOHN GRAYDON

England's footballers, still harbouring bitter memories of their defeat by Uruguay, have only one ambition. It is to meet the World Cup holders again—and beat them.

"Our ambition is to meet Uruguay at Wembley," said holder of fifty England caps, Billy Wright. "I don't think there is any doubt that we should win."

Well, I'm sorry, but I don't agree. Admittedly, England's footballers always profit from defeat, but I don't share their view that the Uruguayans are an overrated football machine. The World Cup holders are the greatest team I've ever seen.

That may sound a bold statement, but remember, I have seen the world's best and the South Americans possess all the qualities which once stunned British football as the finest in the world. The news that Uruguay hope to visit Britain within a year is welcome.

## A TREAT

They are anxious to play England at Wembley and Scotland at Hampden Park and if this move comes off English and Scots fans are in for a treat.

The Uruguayan approach, to football is worth a moment's study.

They have adopted the principles which were at one time the foundation of England's soccer supremacy. Chief of them is that you must put something into football before you can ever hope to get anything out of it.

The average Uruguayan footballer is prepared to put in hours of patient practice without reward in an effort to perfect his game.

How different from some young players in British football who sign on the dotted line and then ask "What's in it for me?"

It is an unfortunate trend in British football that must be banished if we are to recover our former position in the eyes of the soccer world.

## LESSON

Meantime, as a preparation for next year's World Cup tournament in Switzerland, the present tour has taught us much.

The outstanding lesson is the value of close marking. In the first match of the tour the FA XI were badly outclassed by the Argentinians and subsequent team talks revealed that it was due largely to lack of good marking.

The outcome in the matches since then has been a marked tightening up.

English players have stuck closer to their opponents than a sticky bomb to a tank.

The South-Americans were most impressed with the England team's tremendous fighting qualities. At first there was some criticism because it was felt the England players were too rough in the tackle, but, un-

doubtedly, the South Americans came to appreciate the sportsmanship of our players who, even in the face of provocation, refused to stoop to some of the low tricks employed by the opposition.

The outcome is that the Englishmen now rank as the most popular party of players ever to visit that part of the world.

It is the chief reason why, when the England party landed at Rio en route to New York, they found a Brazilian soccer official waiting with an invitation for England to visit Rio in 1955 to play in a "tournament of champions" comprising international teams of Hungary, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Uruguay and Brazil.

The financial bait is tempting. The Brazilians reckon that average gate receipts would

amount to something like £60,000 a game.

On this South American trip England have played before nearly 40,000 spectators, a wonderful tribute to the drawing power of English football.

The England players will probably be paid an extra bonus and there is no doubt that they deserve it for the conscientious manner in which they have approached the tour.

"VIPER"

The plane carrying the England party touched down at Port of Spain on the flight to New York and the players spent a memorable hour or so being serenaded by a cellophane singer by the name of "Viper."

As the whole party sat drinking ice lemon under gently waving trees he sang a cellophane about the various England players.

One that got the biggest laugh concerned moustacheed goalkeeper Gilbert Merrick who, the singer suggested, must be an "off-field gigolo."

Youngest member of the side, Tommy Taylor, also had a long verse to himself and got highly embarrassed.

On this tour Taylor was the youngest ever elderly lady wanted to mother. They have been prepared to make him apple pie, wash his shirts and sew on his buttons.

On arrival at Rio Taylor was presented with what he thought was a food parcel by one kind soul. Investigation of the parcel on the last stages of the flight to New York revealed a large gift of Brazil nuts.

Bill Eckersley, the Blackburn full-back, continued to be not only the life and soul of the party, but also the outstanding man of the tour from a playing point of view.

For consistency and a high standard of play, Eckersley topped everybody else.

The selectors, I know, are irrevocably impressed with the qualities of a man who, in all fairness, must surely retain his place in the side for a long time to come.

He was worth his weight in gold, playing his heart out on the field and keeping the rest of the players amused when they had so little to laugh about. He was easily the most popular player ever to tour with an England party.

After his tremendous success on this tour I am sure many of the clubs will again be on Eckersley's trail.

Blackburn Rovers are fortunate to have a full-back who as far as the whole football world is concerned has become even more famous than Crumpton.

The International at the Yankee Stadium was billed as the "Coronation International."

It was strange to find a country where soccer commands so little interest as it does in the United States. That is why the England visit meant so much to the soccer pioneers of America. They hope it will help to foster a growing interest in the game.

The American players were all part-timers who had only one night's training together. Billy Wright, the England captain, who dreamed of playing America again ever since the Bollo Horizonte defeat in the World Cup three years ago, got the shock of his life when he learned that Terry Springfield, former Wolves left-back was playing for the United States.

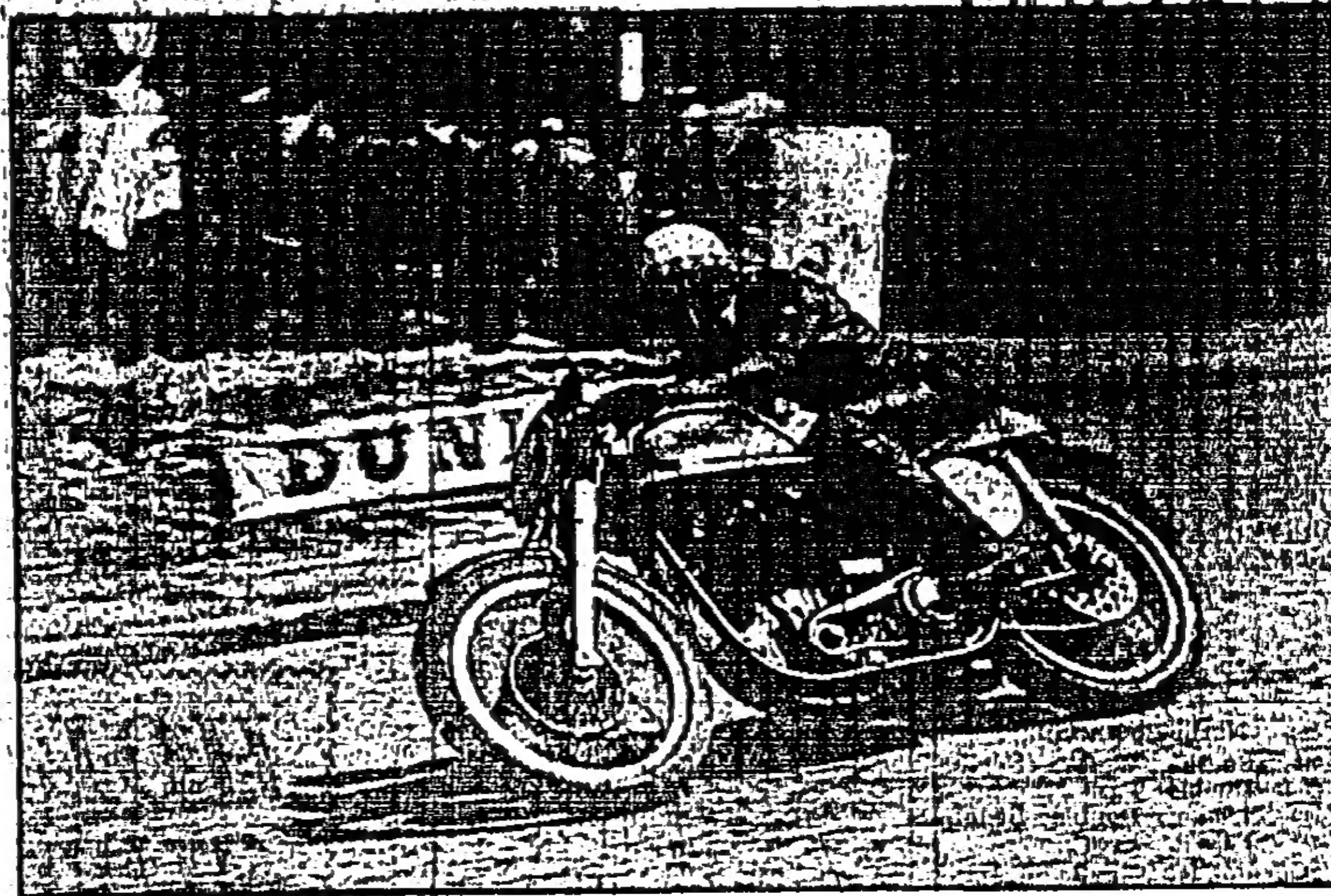
**10 GOALS**

Wright scored six goals with Springfield for six years until the Derbyshire-born full-back left England, after his transfer to Coventry, to join an engineering firm on Rhode Island.

Springthorpe has taken out naturalization papers and so qualified to play for America.

"To think we have been writing to each other weekly since Terry left England and he never mentioned the possibility of playing against us!" exclaimed Wright.

## JUNIOR TT WINNER



Ray Amm, 25, from Southern Rhodesia, won the Junior International TT race at the Isle of Man on a 349 c.c. Norton. He fought a thrilling duel with the 29-year-old Australian, Ken Kavanagh—also on a 349 c.c. Norton. Both broke the lap record speed of 91.38 m.p.h. in their last laps. Amm recorded 91.82 and Kavanagh 91.66 m.p.h. In his sixth lap Kavanagh equalled the record. Photo shows W. B. (Ray) Amm, the winner, at Ballaugh Bridge.

## Pairings Drawn For The Wimbledon Championships

Wimbledon, June 17.

A final battle between Australia's 18-year-old Ken Rosewall and 29-year-old Vic Seixas of the United States for the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championship is envisaged in the draw for the tourney made at the All-England Club today.

The names of 118 of the world's top men players were drawn from a series of small bags to make up the pairings for the first round of the tourney, beginning here next Monday.

Ten more places were left open for the names of players who did not quite make the grade for automatic acceptance and now are playing through the qualifying tournaments.

Top of the men's list in the draw was Vic Seixas, seeded No. 2 for the tourney by the Seeding Committee yesterday.

At the bottom of the draw came Ken Rosewall, Australian favourite for the title.

If the Seeding Committee are vindicated and no sensational upsets occur, the two should meet in the July 5 final for the men's crown.

### LITTLE TROUBLE

Seixas should have little trouble with his first round opponent, Britain's 20-year-old Bobby Lee of Warwickshire, who had to qualify before being accepted for last year's Wimbledon tourney.

In the same quarter with Seixas, however, are Lewis Hoad (Australia), seeded No. 6, George Worthington (New Zealand) and Armando Vieira (Brazil), who meet in the first round.

Ammon (Philippines) and fellow American Hugh Stewart, Australia's Mervyn Rose, seeded No. 3, heads the second quarter of the draw with a first round match against a yet unnamed qualifier. In his quarter

are Art Larsen (United States), seeded No. 7, with a first round match against Hungary's Antal Jancsó, Sweden's Torsten Johansson, who meets Philip Chartier of France and Denmark's Torben Ulrich with a qualifier as his opponent.

### DROBNY & MOREA

Egypt's Jaroslav Drobný, seeded No. 4, and Argentina's Enrique Morea, seeded No. 8, are in the third quarter. In the

same quarter are Grant Gold (United States), who meets Yugoslavia's Vladimir Petrovic, Budge Patty (United States), who opposes Jacques Thomin (France), Bernard Bartz (United States), who plays the British veteran, Howard Wharrie, and the promising Australian, Rex Hartwig and Clive Wilderspin.

Rosewall's fourth quarter includes fifth seeded Gardner Mulloy of the United States who has drawn fellow American M. Fox as his first round opponent.

Another American competitor is John Agar who meets G. de Merhandre (France).

Raymundo Deyro (Philippines) is opposing Britain's 43-year-old Henry Billington and A. Wellford (United States) has drawn a qualifier.

Second seeded Doris Hart (United States) headed the draw of 88 names, with 10 qualifier places left open, for the Women's Singles.

At the bottom end of the draw is the title holder, 18-year-old Maureen "Little Mo" Connolly of the United States.

Both girls are among the 16 at the top and 16 at the bottom of the draw who have been given byes into the second round.

The following are all in the final—last night's heats: 1. Virginia Wong (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat One—1. Wong Long-hoi (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Chan Wing-see (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Two—1. Lam Kam-shing (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Three—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Four—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Five—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Six—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Seven—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Eight—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Nine—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

Heat Ten—1. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec. 2. Wong Fui-shung (NM), Time: 53.4 sec.

## The Facts About TV's Effect On Boxing Gates

New York, June 17.

There are more fight fans and fewer fight clubs in America now than ever before.

Television is the reason, and the people connected with boxing—the managers, promoters and publicists—can't agree on whether TV is a modern Frankenstein, as Paris promoter Gilbert Benaim said after a visit to America, or the greatest boon boxing ever will know, as the late and great promoter Mike Jacobs believed.

The facts are these: There are about 25,000,000 TV sets in America today and boxing is offered on TV at least five nights a week; thus more people are seeing boxing than ever before, especially women, and hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of people who never had seen a fight now are becoming boxing enthusiasts; yet most of these fans are TV boxing fans, and are not paying for tickets at a local arena; thus small clubs have been pinched by TV and many have gone out of business.

Even the big arenas have been hurt as far as attendance is concerned and famed Madison Square Garden, with its capacity of 14,000, often has only 5,000 or 7,000 for its Friday night fight.

NOT THE FIGHTERS

"Overall, boxing is doing all right financially," said George Paragous, a veteran boxing manager, from California and Iowa. "Except for the fighters, who have not been getting enough of the television money."

"That's why the International Boxing Guild (IBG), our managers' union, is setting a new minimum of \$5,000 for each fighter in a bout which appears on a network TV show. At present the best minimum is \$3,000 to each man—except fighter in the Friday night bouts, usually from Madison Square Garden. Other current minimums are \$1,500 for Monday and Tuesday nights, \$2,000 for Wednesdays and \$1,500 for Saturdays."

"The promoters are getting good chunks of money from TV sponsors to make up for the empty seats, but the fighters don't get enough. Since so many small clubs have quit, a fighter can't get as many bouts."

RUINS HIM

"And TV had another effect, too. Suppose a boxer has a bad night or gets a thorough beating. It makes this bad showing on television and it ruins him all over the country for several months."

Jacobs envisaged closed-circuit theatre TV as a huge money-maker for big fights.

"Some day there will be a fight for \$10,000,000 gate," he said years ago. "The fight could be held in a studio, and be televised to hundreds of movie theatres where admission could be \$2 or \$3."

But where will new and good boxers come from if TV kills the small clubs, argued the small club operators. Admittedly, they have a good point. Since TV became a factor, many boxers who previously would

have been six-round boys or semi-finalists have fought in TV main events, but their skill still is that of a preliminary boy.—United Press.

Peter Keenan Wins European Bantam Title

Glasgow, June 17. British Bantamweight Champion, tonight outpointed Maurice Santleyro, of France, over 15 rounds for the vacant European Bantamweight Championship.

A capacity crowd of 30,000 at Firth Park, Glasgow, saw the 24-year-old British Champion gain a comfortable points victory earned by a great display of boxing.

It is the second time Keenan has held the European title. He lost it 11 months ago in the same ring to Jean Sneyers of Belgium, when a slipped cartilage caused his retirement.

STEADY FLOW

Keenan built up a steady flow of points with a perfect straight left lead after the fourth round in which he was over-cautious. In that round he opened a cut over Santleyro's right eye and thereafter the Scot took the initiative and the efforts of the Frenchman's seconds failed to staunch the injury.

He won every round from them until the fifth, though the Frenchman said after the fight that he thought he had done enough to win. "It was a bad decision. I thought I had won by a bigger margin than the last fight in which I gained a draw with Keenan," he said.—Reuter.

Shirai May Defend Title In U.K.

London, June 17. Leaving for a holiday in the South of France today, 1953, Solomon, the British light promoter, said he hoped to stage a world flyweight championship fight in London next October.

He said he had cabled Yoshio Shirai, the Japanese holder of the title, asking him to defend in London and if he agrees he will be matched with either John Tull, South African holder of the Empire title, or Terry Allen, the British champion.—Reuter.

## Australians Lose Nine Wickets For 191 Against Derbyshire

Chesterfield, June 17.

A sixth wicket partnership of 85 by Benaud (70) and Ian Craig (17) which doubled the score saved the Australians from a disaster against Derbyshire here today.

Sent in by Derbyshire after a soaked pitch had prevented play before lunch the Australians had lost nine first innings wickets for 191 by the close.

The pitch was not very difficult but the ball went through at varying heights and paces and most of the Australians showed their inexperience under such conditions.

Five wickets were down for 65 when Benaud came in. In a brilliant attacking innings he hit his 70 runs in 60 minutes.

Benaud launching a terrific onslaught on all the bowling, pulled, hooked and drove with great power and hit one six and nine fours.

He found the right partner in Craig who, though he has been out of form recently, showed his nerve in a crisis with a

imperturbable display of defensive batting. He was at the wicket just over an hour and a half.

This good stand must have been a relief to the Australians who had omitted six of their Test XI. The early collapse must have worried them with the side below full strength.

Derbyshire missed two possible chances in the field, but it was a brilliant catch by Carr which dismissed Archer. Diving sideways at backward short leg, Carr held the fast travelling ball with his right hand at full strength.—Reuter.

## Turpin In Car Accident

Banbury, Central England, June 17.

Randolph Turpin, Britain's Middleweight Boxing Champion, was taken to hospital here tonight after the car he was driving had overturned just outside the town.

He was discharged later in the evening and returned to his home in Leamington.

One of two women passengers travelling with him was detained because of slight concussion.

Turpin defeated the French Champion, Charles Humez, in London last week in what British boxing authorities claim was a world title fight.

He is expected to fight the winner of the American Championship bout between Carl "Doc" Olson and Paddy Young, due to take place in New York in late August.—Reuter.

## Rain And Wet Wickets Again Hit First Class Cricket

London, June 17.

Rain and wet wickets again hit first class cricket today. Three of the nine matches started in time while there was no play at all in the Middlesex-Nottinghamshire and Lancashire-Cambridge University games.

All the matches were affected at some time or other by rain. Oxford University lost one wicket for no runs against Warwickshire and then rain stopped play for the day.

At the Oval, Essex, the only county without a win, scored 95 runs for one against Surrey, the Champions and present leaders, in two and a quarter hours before heavy rain flooded the pitch and ended the day's play.

Alec Beldser, England's pace bowler, was given the honour of leading out the Surrey team but could not add to his Test laurels. He bowled 17 overs for 30 runs but the soft turf gave him neither a secure foothold nor sufficient liveliness to cause the batsmen real concern.

A fine spell by the Yorkshire and England fast bowler, Fred Trueman, helped the Royal Air Force to take the advantage over a moderate Somerset side at Taunton.

Trueman's first six overs cost 27 runs but later he showed better control and, varying his pace, took five wickets in five overs for six runs. His final figures were five for 60.

A FIELD DAY

There was a keen struggle for first innings points at Tunbridge Wells where the bowlers had a hard day on a drying pitch. The Kent batting failed against the left arm bowlers of Munster, who took five for 28. Only Evans refused to be in-

timidated and he hit 45 out of 60 in an hour.

Leicestershire were tied down by Dotie Wright, who was particularly difficult to play. He conceded only 18 runs in taking three wickets in 16 overs.

Northamptonshire collapsed against Glamorgan after making a fine start when they lost only one wicket for 151. Their last five wickets fell for 16.

Northants opened with a century partnership in a hundred minutes by Broderick and Oldfield. Broderick scored 65, including 15 fours, in two hours 50 minutes. He was well supported by Oldfield and Davis, each of whom scored 50 in an hour and a half.

Rain restricted play to 95 minutes at Dudley, where Shepherd and Langridge took the Sussex score to 70 without loss in the match against Worcestershire. On the dead turf little attempt was made to score the runs, though the ball only beat the bat on two occasions.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

The following were the close of play scores in county cricket matches played today:

At Lord's: There was no play between Middlesex and Nottinghamshire today because of rain. wicket.—Reuter.

At Oxford: Oxford University had no runs for one wicket. Warwickshire to bat. There was no further play today because of rain.

At Manchester: There was no play between Lancashire and Cambridge University today because of rain.

At the Oval: Essex 85 for one. Surrey to bat. No further play today because of rain.

At Taunton: Somerset 100 for one. Trueman five for 60. Royal Air Force 100 for five (Franklin 61).

At Dudley: Sussex 70 for no wicket. There was no further play today after tea because of rain.

At Tunbridge Wells: Kent 95 (Munden five for 88) and Leicestershire 99 for seven. There was no play before lunch because of rain.

At Glasgow: Yorkshire 189 for four (Lowson not out 60). Scotland to bat. There was no play before lunch because of rain.

At Northamptonshire: Northants 120 for one (Broderick 65, Oldfield 60, Broderick 60, Davis 54, Woolley six for 88). Glamorgan no runs for no wicket.—Reuter.

## THE GAMBOLS

IT'S THE BILL FROM THE DECORATION BUT IT'S MORE THAN THE ESTIMATE

WE HAD THE BATHROOM AND THE HALL DONE AS WELL AFTER THEY HAD GIVEN US THE ESTIMATE FOR THE BEDROOMS

WELL! WHAT'S THE GOOD OF HAVING AN ESTIMATE IF THE BILL COMES TO MORE THAN THE ESTIMATE?

SHOW THEM UP AND TELL THEM THAT YOU REFUSE TO PAY OR ELSE I'LL ...

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# WILL 1953 BE THE GREATEST YEAR SO FAR IN THE HISTORY OF ATHLETICS?

By "RECORDER"

Will 1953 be the greatest year so far in the history of athletics? One has to state "so far," because 1954 may well be a greater year for records than 1953 and the trend in standards continues upwards.

Last year—a year that included a celebration of the Olympic Games which saw nearly every Olympic record fall—ranks so far as the greatest up to now, though historians of this sport look back to 1934 (the year of Cunningham, Eastman, Hardin and Torrance) and to 1935 (the year of Jesse Owens) as greater years.

The general standard of performance in 1934-35 in the United States, Germany and the Scandinavian countries was high and sixth place in a 100 Metres Dash at a big meeting in America required a 10.4 seconds performance.

There were also quite a few 25-foot long jumpers in those days. The 25-footers have disappeared and the present era does not compare in the sprints and the long jump. Six men cleared 25 feet in the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936. Third place at Helsinki went at just over 24 feet.

The general standard of performance in 1934-35 was not high in the rest of the world. Every country had its own performer, but a look through the ATFS Annual, which lists the records of every country, shows that few records have survived the 1930s.

In fact, many countries now produce half a dozen men a year who can better the national record performance of their particular country in any event in 1937.

The general standard has fallen off in South America, where the standard was particularly high in the war years, and the Japanese, except in a few events, are experiencing difficulty in bettering the records of their best men of the 1930s.

The present year may yet rank as the greatest sprint year ever, better than 1936 when there were such fast humans about as Jesse Owens, Eulace Peacock, Ralph Metcalfe, Frank Wykoff, Martinus Osendarp, Sam Stoller, Lennart Strandberg, Herman Wallander and Paul Hanni.

A portent of things to come was the result of the 100 Yards final at the CIAA (negro colleges from Maryland and the Carolinas) Championships at Baltimore on May 9.

Art Bragg, who could have been Olympic Champion if he hadn't pulled a muscle during the Helsinki Games) won in 9.3 seconds. Bragg was running last of the six finalists at 60 yards and inches separated the first three at the tape.

## Yorkshire Evening News Tournament

Leeds, June 17.

Three players shared the lead after the first round of the Yorkshire Evening News £1,550 Professional Golf Tournament at Sand Moor here today.

They were Tom Haliburton, the Scottish International with Wentworth, Harry Bradshaw of Portsmouth, and 23-year-old Fred Boobyer, the Edgworth assistant—each with rounds of 69.

Boobyer, who hitherto had not figured prominently in national events, had a remarkable round in which he saved himself several times by superb putting. His drives and approach shots frequently went astray, but he held single putts on seven greens.

Four players were on the 70 mark, including Ryder Cup golfers Charles Ward and Ken Bousfield. Others were H.W. Mayers (Leeds) and S. Scott (Carlisle).

The tournament is over 72 holes with a maximum of 10 players qualifying on Thursday for the final 36 holes on Friday.

## Chinese Referees' Annual Dinner

The Hongkong Chinese Football Referees' Association held their annual dinner at the Ying King Restaurant last night. Among the large number of guests present were the Hon. Kwok Chan, OBE, Vice-President of the Hongkong Football Association, Mr. J. Skinner, Chairman of the HKFA, Mr. L. G. Young, President of the Hongkong Football Referees' Association, Mr. George Sim, Chairman of the Chinese Amateur Athletic Federation, Captain George and Mr. P. C. Woo.

Second was Ed Waters in 9.5 seconds, third was Ken Kave, also in 9.5 seconds, and fourth was Larry Griffin in 9.6 seconds. All four represented Morgan State College, a little negro institution which gave the mighty University of Southern California a scare in the National Collegiate Championships in 1950 with a clean sweep from 100 Yards up to 880 Yards.

When the Australian season gets into full swing again in October and Hec Hogan, Brian Butterfield & Co. go, we may well see something to compare. In one race early this year the fourth Australian finished in 9.0 seconds.

Trinidad's schoolboy, Michael Agostini, is the only man this year to have run the 100 Yards in 0.4 seconds. But seven men have already clocked 0.5 seconds and 11 others have clocked 0.6. It may well be the first year in history to see six men clock 0.4 seconds. There are still more than six months to go.

## ACTUALLY FIVE

Only one world record has been broken officially this year. That was in the Shot Put, in which event Purdy O'Brien heaved the weight out to 50 feet 2 1/2 inches after earlier having bettered the old mark with 50.074.

But four other world records have been unofficially bettered—two in exhibitions and two in practice. On April 9, Big Sim Iness of the University of Southern California, who, incidentally comes from Tulare, the home town of Doc Robinson, Champion Bob Mathias, threw the Discus out to 169 feet 4 1/2 inches in a practice toss. This was nearly 2 1/2 feet further than Fortune Gordien's world record.

Shortly afterwards, Iness fell down the stairs in his home and injured a knee. He is now back in competition and may yet be the first man to throw 190 feet before the season is over.

The other world record mark reached in practice was by Franklin Held, a not other Californian, who threw the Javelin 261 feet early this month.

Lester Steers' world record of 9 feet 11 inches in the High Jump has already been bettered this year in an exhibition by the Olympic Champion, Walter Davis, who cleared 6 feet 11 1/2 inches.

The other world record beaten in an exhibition was by the Norwegian, Sverre Strandli, who at San Juan, Argentina, on April 3 threw the Hammer out to 201 feet 4 1/2 inches, just over five inches farther than his world record.

The Russian, Aleksandr Anisimov, came within six-tenths of a second of Gundar Hagg's world record for the 5,000 Metres early this month and joins the parade of O'Brien, Iness, Davis and Strandli as potential world record-breakers any day of the week.

## EMPIRE RECORDS

The first British Empire record of the year came at Krugersdorp on New Year's Day when Stephen Higgs threw the Discus 101 1/2 feet. Empire records must be set within the territory of the Commonwealth or Empire. Australia's Ian Reed, the Empire Games Champion, reached 102 feet 8 1/2 inches at Palo Alto in February last year while a student at Stanford.

Two more Empire records have since fallen—both to Englishmen. Gordon Pirie ran the Six Miles in 28 minutes 47.4 seconds at the White City, London, on May 31 and Chris Chataway ran the Two Miles in 8 minutes 49.8 seconds, also at the White City, on May 25. Chataway's Two Mile run is also the fastest ever by a University student.

The attack on European records has yet to start, but Anisimov in the 5,000 Metres, Josy Barthel and Werner Lueg in the 1,500 Metres, Strandli, Nomen and Jozsef Csizmadik in the Hammer Throw, Roland Nilsson and Jiri Skobla in the Shot Put, Yuri Lituyev in the 400 Metres Hurdles, Roland Nilsson in the Shot Put and Discus Throw are a formidable crew of potential record-holders.

The 1952-3 South American season has concluded with only three new South American records—0.9 seconds for the 400 Metres Hurdles by Wilson Gomez Carnalis of Brazil, 1 minute 52.3 seconds for 800 Metres by Ramon Sandoval of Chile, and 0.1 feet 4 1/2 inches for

the Shot Put by Alcides Dambros of Brazil. Two early season European marks deserve special mention. Karl-Friedrich Haas of Germany ran the fastest ever 400 Metres by a European in May—40.8 seconds at the Jean Boulin Stadium in Paris on May 17, and Czechoslovakia's Stanislav Jungwirth ran the 800 Metres in 1 minute 50.1 seconds at Stara Boleslav on April 25, fastest ever by a European in April.

Both, however, have a long way to go against Rudolf Harbig's almost unattainable European records of 40.0 and 1:46.0 seconds, the latter also likely to remain for quite some time as a world record through the Olympic Champion and record-holder, Malvin Whitfield, thinks he can and aims to clock 1:40.0 for the distance this year. Whitfield's nearest this season is 1:49.0 for 880 Yards (148.9 for 800 Metres).

Best performances so far in the world over in 1953 are:

## 100 YARDS

Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 0.4  
Hector Hogan (Australia) 0.5  
Charles Thomas (USA) 0.5  
Charles Teague (USA) 0.5  
Hec Hogan (Australia) 0.5  
Art Bragg (USA) 0.5  
Ed Waters (USA) 0.5  
Ken Kave (USA) 0.5

## 100 METRES

S. Navarathnam (Ceylon) 10.4  
Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 9.5  
Lay Pinto (India) 10.6  
Gordon Hagg (Australia) 10.6  
Bill Bailey (Australia) 10.7  
Homer Chan (Argentina) 10.7  
F. A. Kuehler (Brazil) 10.8

## 200 METRES

(Around a turn)  
Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 21.0  
Hector Hogan (Australia) 21.0  
Ken Wyeth (South Africa) 21.0  
Lay Pinto (India) 21.0  
Gordon Hagg (Australia) 21.0  
Benedicto Ferreira (Brazil) 21.0

## 220 YARDS

(Straightaway)  
Charles Thomas (USA) 20.0  
Paul Wells (USA) 20.0  
Jing (USA) 20.0  
Murray (USA) 20.0  
Turner (USA) 20.0  
Lester Laine (Jamaica) 20.0

## 220 METRES

(Around a turn)  
Michael Agostini (Trinidad) 21.0  
Hector Hogan (Australia) 21.0  
Ken Wyeth (South Africa) 21.0  
Lay Pinto (India) 21.0  
Gordon Hagg (Australia) 21.0  
Benedicto Ferreira (Brazil) 21.0

## 400 YARDS

J. W. Matheson (USA) 46.9  
Mal Whitfield (USA) 47.0  
George Hagg (Australia) 47.0  
Jill Baker (USA) 47.0  
Graham Gibson (Australia) 47.0  
Lay Pinto (India) 47.0  
Lay Pinto (India) 47.0

## 800 METRES

Stanislav Jungwirth (Czechoslovakia) 1:50.1  
Gordon Hagg (Australia) 1:50.1  
Gunnar Nielsen (Denmark) 1:50.1  
Patrick 21 Stabrook (Algeria) 1:50.1  
Hector Hogan (Australia) 1:50.1  
Werner Lueg (Germany) 1:50.1  
Bill Nankerville (GB) 1:50.1

## 1,500 METRES

John Landy (Australia) 3:44.4  
Chris Chataway (GB) 3:44.4  
Patrick 21 Stabrook (Algeria) 3:44.4  
Joseph Barthel (Belgium) 3:44.4  
Rolf Lamers (Germany) 3:44.4  
Andrija Olenheimer (Yugoslavia) 3:44.4  
Bill Nankerville (GB) 3:44.4

## ONE MILE

Wes Santee (Hungary) 4:02.4  
John Landy (Australia) 4:02.4  
Roger Bannister (GB) 4:02.4  
Dennis Johansen (Finland) 4:02.4  
Charles (USA) 4:02.4  
Joe Lapierre (USA) 4:02.4  
Chris Chataway (GB) 4:02.4

## 2 MILES

Chris Chataway (GB) 8:49.0  
Gordon Pirie (GB) 8:49.0  
John Landy (Australia) 8:49.0  
Alain Mimoun (Algeria) 8:49.0  
Les Perry (Australia) 8:49.0  
Freddie Green (England) 8:49.0  
Nomen (USA) 8:49.0

## 3 MILES

Gordon Pirie (GB) 13:46.0  
Frank Sando (GB) 13:46.0  
Les Perry (Australia) 13:46.0  
Chris Chataway (GB) 13:46.0  
Joe Warren (Australia) 13:46.0  
Jim Peters (England) 13:46.0

## 5,000 METRES

Aleksander Anisimov (USSR) 13:50.3  
Gordon Pirie (GB) 13:50.3  
John Landy (Australia) 13:50.3  
D. H. Holden (GB) 13:50.3  
Lauris Kuz (New Zealand) 13:50.3

## 800 METRES

Ramon Sandoval (Chile) 1:52.3  
Gordon Pirie (GB) 1:52.3  
D. H. Holden (GB) 1:52.3  
Lauris Kuz (New Zealand) 1:52.3

Jack Davey (Australia) 2:50.0  
Bill Norris (England) 2:50.0  
20,000 METRES  
Alexander Anisimov (USSR) 2:52.3

## 3,000 METRES

Peter Segedin (Yugoslavia) 8:47.2  
Boudin (Australia) 8:47.2  
John Davies (GB) 8:47.2  
John Davies (GB) 8:47.2  
Joel McNulty (USA) 8:47.2  
Art Barnard (USA) 8:47.2

## 120 YARDS HURDLES

John Davies (GB) 13.0  
Joel McNulty (USA) 14.0  
Art Barnard (USA) 14.0  
Ray Weinberg (Australia) 14.0  
Bob Mathias (USA) 14.0  
Ken Douglas (Australia) 14.0

## 220 YARDS HURDLES

(Straightaway)  
John Davies (GB) 23.0  
Joel McNulty (USA) 23.0  
Art Barnard (USA) 23.0  
Ray Weinberg (Australia) 23.0  
Bob Mathias (USA) 23.0  
Ken Douglas (Australia) 23.0

## 220 YARDS HURDLES

Geoff Goodacre (Australia) 23.4  
Piet Greyling (S. Africa) 23.0  
Ken Douglas (Australia) 23.0  
Harrison Dillard (USA) 14.4  
Ernesto Kocourek (Argentina) 14.7

## 400 METRES HURDLES

Wilson Gomez Carneiro (Brazil) 51.9  
John Clevert (Chile) 54.0  
Humberto Cabrera (Argentina) 54.0  
Oliberto Indiana (Philippines) 54.0  
Joginder Singh (India) 55.0

## 440 YARDS HURDLES

Ron Wilkie (S. Africa) 53.0  
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) 53.1  
David Hall (USA) 53.1  
Alec John Hardy (GB) 53.1  
Angus Scott (GB) 54.0  
Harry Whitfield (GB) 54.0

## HIGH JUMP

Herman Wyatt (USA) 6.90  
Col Clark (USA) 6.90  
J. Lewis Hall (USA) 6.90  
John Mead (USA) 6.90  
Arnold Belton (USA) 6.90  
Marian (USA) 6.90

## POLE VAULT

Robert Richards (USA) 10.00  
Fred Barnes (USA) 14.7  
George Mattos (USA) 14.7  
David Smith (USA) 14.7  
Jim Harrington (USA) 14.7  
Dick Shivers (USA) 14.7

## LONG JUMP

George Brown (USA) 25.1  
Neville Price (S. Africa) 24.1  
John Bennett (USA) 24.1  
Aldo (Brazil) 24.1  
Holland (USA) 24.1  
Jones (USA) 24.1

## HOP, STEP & JUMP

Adhemar Ferreira da Silva (Brazil) 81.1  
Elio Vesp (Soviet Union) 81.1  
Brian Oliver (Australia) 81.1  
Adriano Bertacca (Italy) 49.9

## SHOT PUT

Parry O'Brien (USA) 50.2  
Roger Hopner (USA) 50.2  
Roland Nilsson (Sweden) 50.2  
Jiri Skobla (Czechoslovakia) 50.2  
Hector Hogan (Australia) 50.2  
Mason Bennet (USA) 50.2

## DISCUS THROW

Sin Iness (USA) 103.8  
Roland Nilsson (Sweden) 174.3  
John Ellis (USA) 173.1  
Pav O'Brien (USA) 173.1  
Adolfo Consolini (Italy) 172.4  
Dorow Hopner (USA) 168.9

## JAVELIN THROW

Franklin Held (USA) 229.1  
Bill Muller (USA) 229.1  
Charles Young (USA) 229.1  
Vladimir Kunitetov (USSR) 229.1  
Viktor Talubenko (USSR) 210.1  
Ralph Roylance (USA) 210.1

## HAMMER THROW

Imre Nemes (Hungary) 180.0  
Jozsef Csizmadik (Hungary) 180.0  
Nikolai Rodionov (USSR) 180.0  
Ivan Guilan (USSR) 180.0  
Danio Cereali (Italy) 178.3  
Sam Tan (USA) 178.3

## Kwong Wah Lose

The Nationalist Air Force soccer team yesterday beat Kwong Wah 3-2, defeating the visiting team from Hongkong for the first time in two Formosa matches.

At half time the score was 1-1.—Reuter.



"Here it is, dear, in my diary for 1949, Gerald says (quote) 'Gordon over wins the Derby, I'll buy you a milk coat!'"

London Express Service.

## Gardner Mulloy Gets Angry At Linesman

London, June 17.

Gardner Mulloy, the 39-year-old 6 ft. 2 in. Miami lawyer and Number 1 American lawn tennis player, stormed angrily off the Court after being beaten by the 23-year-old Australian Rex Hartwig, 6-8, 7-5, 8-6 in the third round of the London Grass Courts Championship.

"I was robbed," he said. "I should have won. The officiating was bad. As soon as Hartwig had gained the winning point, Mulloy, who is seeded number 5 for Wimbledon next week, threw his racket in the direction of one of the linesmen on the court."

Mulloy complained of a number of line decisions in the match, which was umpired by a woman official. Hartwig, who is not seeded at Wimbledon, made no complaint about the ruling of the match and said afterwards: "I enjoyed the exchanges."

The match, played on a grass court, was interrupted by rain for three-quarters of an hour with Hartwig leading 6-4 and the score at deuce in the final set. When they resumed, both men, particularly Mulloy, found difficulty in keeping a foot-hold on the slippery turf.

On several occasions Mulloy thumped his racket on the ground after slipping when going down for a shot. Hartwig matched Mulloy's shot for shot throughout and his accurate drives and volleys often had the American shaking his head.

## KUMAR LOSES

Naresh Kumar, of India, was beaten by Mervyn Rose, 6-3, 6-4, in the third round of the London Grass Courts Lawn Tennis Championship today. Rose, who is seeded number 2 for Wimbledon, was given a tough fight by Kumar, which was left unfinished yesterday with Rose leading 4-0 in the first set.

Kumar took the first three games in a row when Rose slipped into errors at the net. Rose eventually took the set at 6-3, but he had another hard struggle in the second set, being held to four-all before winning at 6-4.

The agile Kumar made many splendid recoveries, but Rose was steeper and more accurate.

## BASEBALL SCORES

New York, June 17.

Results of this afternoon's major league baseball games were:

NATIONAL LEAGUE		
	R	H
Pittsburgh	4	13
Chicago	5	17

AMERICAN LEAGUE		
	R	H
Detroit	1	5
Boston	17	20
St. Louis	3	3
New York	5	0

—United Press.

## 10 HORSES TO RACE FOR THE GOLD CUP

London, June 17.

Ten horses, five from France and five trained in England, will race for the Royal Ascot richest prize, the Gold Cup, to be run over 2 1/2 miles at 1545 BST tomorrow.

Probables and their jockeys are:

Talma Two, J. Donners; Aram, L. Heuricourt; Souci, E. C. Elliot; Le Flamand, A. Poincelot; Fou du Diable, M. Larrain; Hazard, J. Race; Eastern Emperor, W. Hickaby; Summer Rain, E. Mercer; Bourgeois, I. Hazard; and Judicelle, W. H. Carr. All carry nine stone.

Reuter.

# Royal H.K. Defence Force Orders

Serial No. 24 Orders By Colonel L. T. Ride, CBE, ED, Commandant, Royal Hongkong Defence Force. Dated June 18, 1953.

## FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Unit HQ P1: Parade Tuesday, June 23, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Wednesday, June 24, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Thursday, June 25, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Friday, June 26, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Saturday, June 27, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Sunday, June 28, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Monday, June 29, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Tuesday, June 30, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Wednesday, July 1, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Thursday, July 2, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Friday, July 3, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Saturday, July 4, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Sunday, July 5, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Monday, July 6, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Tuesday, July 7, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Wednesday, July 8, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Thursday, July 9, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Friday, July 10, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Saturday, July 11, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Sunday, July 12, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Monday, July 13, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Tuesday, July 14, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Wednesday, July 15, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Thursday, July 16, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Friday, July 17, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Saturday, July 18, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Sunday, July 19, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Monday, July 20, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Tuesday, July 21, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Wednesday, July 22, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Thursday, July 23, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Friday, July 24, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Saturday, July 25, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Sunday, July 26, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Monday, July 27, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Tuesday, July 28, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Wednesday, July 29, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Thursday, July 30, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Friday, July 31, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Saturday, August 1, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Sunday, August 2, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Monday, August 3, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1: Parade Tuesday, August 4, 1953 5.30 p.m. HQ HIKDF. Parade New Course. Dress: Plain clothes. Race P1:











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# CHINA MAIL

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Page 10 THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1953.

**Sheaffer's**  
THE WORLD'S BEST!

## JOHN CLARK'S CASEBOOK

### Just Mark My Word

**S**LIM is a neat, presentable young man, with a receding chin and a moustache that seems to put the lower part of his face into parentheses.

He looks the last person you would expect to see accused of being drunk and disorderly. Yet that was the charge against him at the Clerkwell court.

Naturally, he pleaded not guilty. An immense chief inspector of police went into the witness-box and took the oath, and said to the magistrate, Mr. F. H. Powell: "Last night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, this man three times came to the police station and demanded to be given shelter. His breath smelled strongly of drink, and his speech was slurred. He said he was afraid of a gang. When he would not go away we were obliged to arrest him."

"You think it was the beer in him talking?" the magistrate asked.

"I think so, sir," the chief inspector replied.

#### BETTER SERVICE

"THEY tell me," said the magistrate, "as if it were nothing in particular, that some people prefer spending a night at the police station to going to an institution. Is that so?"

The chief inspector gave a modest little cough.

"They say the service is better," the magistrate pursued. "Well, in the cells they get breakfast served to them. At the institution I suppose they have to get it for themselves," the officer said, sounding none too happy at having the excellent service broadcast.

"I see, thank you," said the magistrate. He turned to Slim, and invited him into the witness-box.

#### THE WORD

"ONLY came out of Wormwood Scrubs cupola days ago," Slim said in a kind of preface to his evidence.

"Never mind about that," the magistrate said. "The police station to avoid trouble," Slim went on. "There's a word I'd like you to remember, sir."

"Yes," said the magistrate, his pen poised above his pad, as if ready to aid his memory with a written note.

"The word's 'Coronation,' sir."

"I see," the magistrate said. "That word can be twisted round a good bit, see," Slim said. "Of course."

#### RECORDS

**H**AVING said that boy, Slim felt emboldened. "Listen," he said, "I only went to the police station to avoid trouble. There's a divorce case, see, and I believe my wife's trying to get records made—gramophone records—of my voice." His voice dropped to a whisper. "I believe," he said, "they're hoping the things I say can be used."

Now, Slim raised his voice to a tone whose delectable content would have done no good to a sensitive microphone. "I'd like to say, sir," he said, "that when I left the Scrubs, I intended to lead an honest life."

"I see, thank you," said the magistrate, speaking very courteously.

#### THE WORD AGAIN

**W**HEN Slim had returned to the dock, Mr. Powell said to him: "I am going to remind you and ask the Wormwood Scrubs people to let us know what they think about you, I'd like the doctor."

"I'd like you to remember that word—'Coronation,'" Slim said. "It can be twisted quite a few ways."

"Yes," said the magistrate. "And I'd like my mother and my sister here next time," Slim said.

"I'd very much like to see them," said Mr. Powell, and Slim, looking mightily contented at the way things had gone, was led off to the remand prison where he would be safe from people trying to make records of his voice and twisting the word Coronation to his detriment.

## General Templar Calls Reporter A "Rat And A Rotten Journalist"

Singapore, June 17.

The High Commissioner for Malaya, General Sir Gerald Templar, tonight described as "substantially correct" a press report that he had called a Malayan journalist "a rat and a rotten journalist whose name stinks in Southeast Asia."

General Templar issued his statement after a day of bitter controversy over the report in Malayan newspapers this morning.

In this report Templar was alleged to have called Che Abdul Aziz Bin Ishak, reporter of the vernacular paper Utusan Melayu "a rat and rotten journalist whose name stinks in Southeast Asia."

According to Aziz General Templar also challenged him to publish Templar's remarks.

Tonight General Templar issued a one line statement in which he said "the published report of the interview with Che Aziz is substantially correct."

The allegation by General Templar that the journalist was a rat followed publication of an article by Aziz on the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth in London.

Aziz was one of three Malayan journalists selected by a panel of editors to represent the Malayan press at the Coronation ceremony.

In the article Aziz had said in part: "Sir Winston Churchill I notice on two occasions sitting down when he should be standing up during prayer. I would have done the same if I had enough courage to do it."

#### NEHRU LOOKED BORED

"I saw Nehru looking very much bored and Mohammed Ali, Pakistani Premier, was distinctly looking restless."

In another report from London Aziz said that the Malaya Sultan, who attended the Coronation did not observe the Muslim fasting month.

General Templar's remarks came under severe criticisms today from several Malayan papers which said they were "unfortunate."

The Utusan Melayu said editorially that it regretted the incident. "Aziz's despatches from Britain were his honest impressions of scenes he witnessed," the paper said.

It said that General Templar should have disagreed with the merits of these reports is a thing we do not complain of. But that he should have summoned Aziz to King's House to rebuke him in the manner he did is a thing we deplore."

The paper added: "No journalist, Malaya or otherwise, bred in the traditions of the free press can ignore the challenge to report the incident and keep his professional self respect."

In a further statement tonight Templar declared "I was disgusted, as I am sure the whole of Malaya was, by the ungracious way in which Aziz responded to the invitation extended to him by Her Majesty's Government to attend the Coronation as a representative of the Malayan press. I sent for him privately in his capacity as a journalist and not as a politician or as a member of the Legislative Council in the Federation of Malaya and told him so. I used forcible language as soon as possible. If he chose to publish what I said he was of course perfectly free to do so."—Reuter.

## Pirates In Manila Bay

Manila, June 18.

The growing boldness of the pirates of Manila Bay, who recently splintered away a big LCM from the U.S. Navy Reservation in Cavite province, received the full attention of US Embassy and Navy officials on Tuesday.

Embassy officials requested the customs secret service to clamp down on the activities of the pirates, particularly the smuggling of cigarettes from US Navy vessels. The seriousness of the operations between the pirates and some US Navy men prompted the US Navy authorities to enforce strict measures.

The LCM was stolen by Cavite pirates on May 7 from the Cavite Navy Yard and was found the following day stripped of its marine engine and other valuable spare parts.—France-Press.

## Release Of Minister Demand

Berlin, June 17.

The East Berlin Radio said today the Secretariat of the Christian Democratic Union had issued a statement demanding "the immediate release of Otto Nuschke."

The statement said the car of Herr Nuschke, East German Deputy Premier, who arrived earlier today in West Berlin and placed himself under police custody, had been attacked and smashed by rioters, and that he had been pushed into the Western sector of the city, where he was "immediately apprehended."

"I would not have come to West Berlin voluntarily," the West German news agency DPA quoted Herr Nuschke as saying.

West Berliners gathering in front of the Kreuzberg police station in the American sector booed him when he was driven away to an unknown destination.

**LOOKED TROUBLED**  
Herr Nuschke, who wore a light summer coat and a grey hat, looked troubled.

Herr Nuschke, 70, is chairman of the Christian Democratic Union in East Germany and Government representative for church affairs. He has held the post of a Deputy Premier since the foundation of the East German Republic in October 1949.

Later he took over the Christian Democratic Union when Jakob Kaiser, who is now West German Minister for All-German Affairs, retired from the post of chairman.

During initial questioning by West Berlin, Herr Nuschke said he wanted to go back to East Berlin as soon as possible.

According to a police spokesman, he said demonstrators shouted at him and some of them beat him.

Herr Nuschke said West Berlin police had done "all they could" to save him from the crowd. He said he was on his way to Schoenefeld, the Soviet airport outside Berlin, when the demonstrators stopped his car.—Reuter.

## British Government Officially Denies Shipping Allegation

London, June 17.

The British Government tonight denied that ships under British authority had carried Chinese Communist troops since Communist China joined the operations in Korea in the autumn of 1950.

Mr. Anthony Nutting, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said in a written reply to a question in the House of Commons:

"So far as ships flying the British flag and therefore subject to British authority are concerned, all information available to the British Government indicates that these allegations are completely unfounded."

Mr. Nutting had been asked what official representations the United States had made to Britain about detailed charges made by the Senate investigating Committee, of which Senator Joseph McCarthy is permanent Chairman, that British ships had carried Chinese troops and strategic materials to China.

Mr. Nutting said no official representations had been received from the United States Government.

Earlier Mr. Nutting said: "We stand by the United Nations resolution of May 19, 1951, which called for an embargo on the supply of strategic goods to China—and we are carrying it out with rigour."

#### LICENCES REFUSED

Export licences for strategic goods to China had in fact been refused for nearly a year before the United Nations resolution, he said.

Mr. Nutting declared: "If any of our ships were to contravene these regulations they would be liable to be hunted down by the high seas by British naval vessels and their managers and masters would become liable to severe penalties."

Mr. Nutting said Britain had no power to apply these measures to ships flying other flags, but she had taken steps to ensure that no ship of any nation could be bunkered in ports under British control unless Britain was satisfied it was not carrying strategic materials to China.

As for goods which were not the subject of these security controls, British policy was to develop trade with the countries of the Soviet bloc and with China.

"We cannot live without trade and we consider that this trade in non-strategic goods is to the advantage of the free world," he added.—Reuter.

## ROSENBERGS' FATE

(Continued From Page 1)

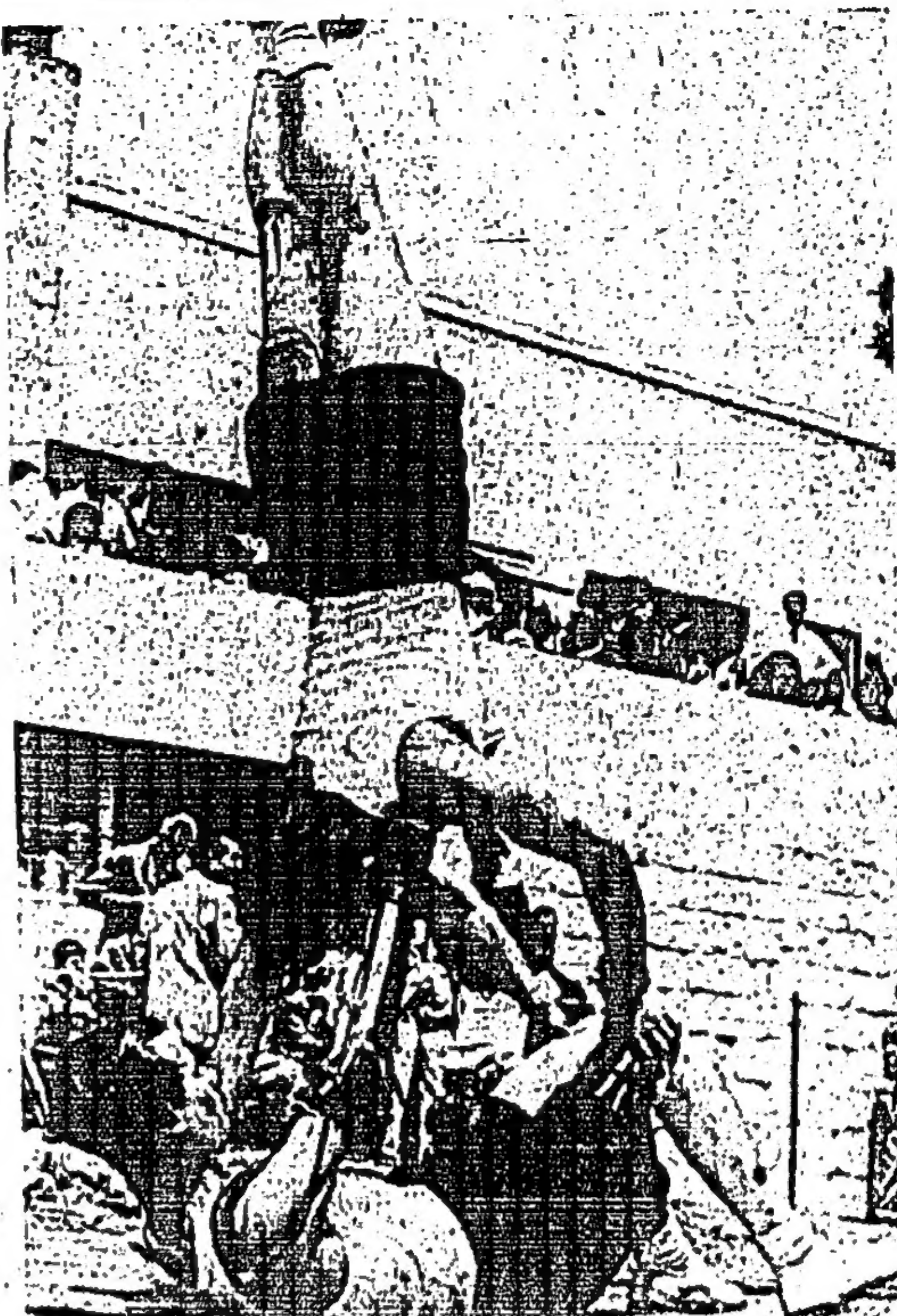
Eisenhower to spare the lives of the Rosenbergs. Buenos Aires—The Argentine Radical Congressional bloc of 14 deputies cabled President Eisenhower today asking him to spare the Rosenbergs.

Paris—Ten thousand Frenchmen massed in a central square tonight cheered the news of the stay of execution.—Reuter.

#### COMMONS SCENE

London, June 17. Shouts of "Clemency for the Rosenbergs" were heard in the Commons today.

Several women in the public galleries responsible for the shouting were expelled by house ushers.—France-Press.



When Queen Frederika of Greece attended the celebrations on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the Civil Population Disabled Rehabilitation Centre in Athens, she witnessed a physical training display given by disabled men.—London Express.

## Battle Of Sexes At University

Pietermaritzburg, South Africa, June 17.

A battle of the sexes is disrupting the scholarly atmosphere of Natal University, Pietermaritzburg.

It broke out when the men demanded "special measures for the subjugation of women" and culminated yesterday in a wild affray in one of the two women's residences when tea cups and their contents were used as weapons.

Over 130 men marched into the common room and demanded tea after getting forged invitations to a tea party. Most of the women students were there. Water and milk flow as they fought the invaders in a 15 minute battle.

The men—"throng of seething everything in the University run by women"—fired the opening gun. They held a general meeting of the student body, voted to bar women from student affairs and demanded "special powers" to subjugate them.

#### RETALIATION

The women quickly retaliated, summoning an all female general meeting which decided to boycott socials and dances until the men were brought to heel and ordered that no men would be allowed to approach the doors of the women's residence.

They ordered the student's tea room committee which runs the University's tearoom to strike.

The men resourcefully organised their own tearoom service and charged women an extra shilling on anything they bought.

Strict sexual segregation is observed in lecture rooms and a committee has been formed to draft "anti-female rules". These are expected to include bans on women smoking except in their rooms, on sitting anywhere in the university and on wearing University blazers except at sports functions.

After yesterday's battle of the commonroom the men demanded that the women's residences be controlled by an all-male house committee. The University had about 1,700 students in 1951; 340 of them women.—Reuter.

## Marie Seeking Confidence Vote Today

Paris, June 18.

M. Andre Marie, Radical Minister of Education, will appeal to the National Assembly today to make him Prime Minister of a programme of "unity and authority."

Political observers believe he will get the 314 votes required—which three other candidates failed to get—and that it will be largely because France is tired of the month-old crisis and feels it is time there is a government.

He wants to raise the ceiling on Bank of France loans to the Treasury, and impose economy cuts to balance the budget. He would not ask for taxes except as a last resort, he says.

The Socialists and Communists are anxious to vote against him. The Popular Republicans (MRP) have let it be known they will not give their verdict till they have heard M. Marie's speech today.

But M. Marie is assured of the support of the Radicals, most Moderate Conservatives, the disaffected Gaullists and more than half the orthodox Gaullists.

The deputies are anxious to settle the issue and assure French representation at the forthcoming Bermuda conference.—Reuter.

## Criminal Sessions Calendar

Five cases are listed in the Criminal Sessions Calendar for June, the pleas for which will be taken by the Puisne Judge, Mr Justice A. D. Scholes at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The cases are: Yung Sing-lau—Robbery with violence.

Fong Ki-chi—Manslaughter. Poo Wan, alias Poo Sze-leung, Taul Chai and Wong Sun-wai—Assisting in the management of a place in which heroin was unlawfully manufactured and possession of dangerous drugs (two counts).

Yung Sing, Chau Sze-cheung, Hui Shek-yuen, alias Hui Tsai, alias Hui Kwong, Yung Yuen, alias Fat Fung-yuen and Chu Yuk-mul—Assault with intent to rob, possession of arms and ammunition; robbery with aggravation (three counts); and receiving stolen property.

Hui Shek-yuen, alias Hui Tsai, alias Hui Kwong—Using arms against a person without lawful authority.

## Expensive Car Accident

Those lovely Coronation flag poles along Nathan Road cost \$250 each to knock down.

That was the compensation A. Buckley of 128B Argyle Street was ordered to pay at Kowloon this morning when he was summoned for driving Mr K. Y. Yuen, in addition he was fined \$25 for driving in such a way as to damage Government property.

According to Sub-Inspector C. C. Ip, who prosecuted, Buckley's car hit one of the poles near Cameron Road on the afternoon of May 21 and it cost Government \$250 to put it up again.

## HMAS Tobruk Arrives

The Australian destroyer Tobruk—arrived here this morning from Sydney en route to join the United Nations fleet in Korean waters.

The Tobruk (Commander I. H. MacDonald, RAN), which is the 10th ship of the Royal Australian Navy to serve with the United Nations Forces in Korea, is relieving HMAS Anzac (Acting Capt. J. A. Mesley, DSC, RAN) which arrived here two days ago.

Tobruk is Australia's fastest, most powerful and best equipped warship. While en route here, she took part in the ceremonies marking the official opening of the Labuan War Cemetery.

## Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The first posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times, are ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mail can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18 By Air

Philippines, North Borneo, C.P.A. Siam, Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m. C.P.A./B.O.A.C. India via Calcutta, 6 p.m. H.K.A./N.W.A.L. By Surface

Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19 By Air

Siam, Burma, 10 a.m. via T.A.C. India, China, France, French North and West Africa, 11 a.m. Air France, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, 11:30 a.m. C.P.A.L. Formosa, 1 p.m. C.A.T. Indo-China, France, French North and West Africa, 4:30 p.m. Air Vietnam. North Borneo, Australia, New Zealand, C.P.M., Q.S.A. Siam, India, Pakistan, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C. By Surface

Macao, 9 a.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m. Japan, U.S.A., Central and South America, Noon, as California Bear. Malaya, 2 p.m. as Ho Hong. Philippines, 2 p.m., as Sumatra. Australia & New Zealand, 5 p.m., as Zetling.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20 By Air

Philippines, Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A. and Canada, 8 a.m. via P.A.L. India, 9 a.m. C.P.A. Formosa, 10 a.m. P.A.A. Formosa, Okinawa, U.S.A. (Seattle and Western States), Canada, 9 p.m. H.K.A./N.W.A.L. By Surface

Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain and Europe, 6 p.m., D.O.A.C. By Surface

Macao, 1:30 p.m., 6 p.m., as Lee Hong/Tak Shing.

China, People's Republic, 9:30 a.m., 6 p.m., train via Canton.

## Bank Clerk's Theft

Lau Fook-lum, 42-year-old cash-clerk of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was sentenced to ten months hard labour by Mr Hin-shing Lo at Central this morning when he pleaded guilty to the theft of \$3,000 from the bank's accounts.

Det. Sub-Inspector S. T. H. Stewart, prosecuting, said that the defendant received cash and a credit slip from a short on June 13. He then signed the slip but did not enter the item into the cash register, thinking that eventually the blame would fall on the short.

Later that day it was found that the Bank accounts were \$3,000 short, and after being questioned the defendant admitted his guilt.

The accused was heavily in debt and stole the money to pay off his debts, said Insp. Stewart.

## SIDE GLANCES By Gallbraith



"Junior has a problem what to do with the money he earned this summer—whether to buy a motorcycle or get married!"